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VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

A just Estimate of the Merits of the Antients.

PARTIALITY and prejudice commit equal offences against truth; the friend sees no faults, and the enemy multiplies them. Thus stands the case between us and the ancients, whom we treat like religion: either with infidelity or superstition. But reason, as well as devotion, *in medio est*; let us, therefore, endeavour to preserve that *golden mean*, throughout the enquiry we have here undertaken to make.

We ought neither to vaunt our own abilities so high, as to look upon every thing that is ancient to be obsolete; as if opinions were like cloaths, the more valuable for being new; nor should we pay such a deference to antiquity, as to allow the evidence of an *axiom* to every proposition of the philosophers, or the authority of a text to every theorem of the fathers.

The ancients merit veneration: but we should distinguish between reverence and enthusiasm. We may regard them as *wise men*, without respecting them as oracles. We should neither affirm nor deny every thing they advance without proof, but only suspend our assent till after examination; and knowing them to be men, not gods, pay our obedience to truth, not to authority. As there may be friendship, so may there be honor, with diversity of opinions; and even to *think wrong* must be allowed some share of merit; that of *having thought*, at least.

We shew our respect towards them in the best manner, by following their own example in the very point we are now discussing. They did not sit supinely down in an implicit admiration of their antients, but investigated their writing to avoid their errors, and used their discoveries as a *compass* to steer further in the seas of science, philosophy, and nature.

No man every took greater liberties in reproving the mistakes or false notions of his precursors, than Aristotle did; & yet, when posterity ventured upon the *sacriledge*, as it was some time deemed, of taking the *infallible* stagerite to task in turn; his *ipse dixits* were found to be like the *Popes Bulls* of no virtue when stript of their authority. *Veritas nec mea est, nec illius, aut ullius, sed ipsius*, says St. Austin.

Time can exert no power over truth. Things retain their properties and natures throughout all the tenses, the past, the present, and the future; and will continue still the same, when time itself shall lose its existence, swallowed up in the deep ocean of eternity. Even steel, the hardest of metals, is extended or contracted by heat or cold†; but truth, more stubborn, preserves an equal measure in all times, circumstances and seasons.

Those things we reverence the most for their antiquity, what were they at their birth? If false, time cannot render them true, & if true, no length of time can ever add the minutest scruple of veracity to them. Truth is not a *noun of comparison*, it is *indeclinable* like its synonima *fas*. Antiquity cannot sanctify error, nor novelty prejudice truth.

I know that in all ages men have thrown out a cry against *new things*, like *children awakened out of their sleep*. The danger of *innovation*, with the hazard of *unsetling men's notions*, have been weakly urged against it. Such philosophers, would prefer water in a state of ice, to that of fluency, for fear it should run away from them; and like modern virtuosos, to shew their learning at the expence of their wisdom, would value a medal above a *coin*.

If to be the author of new things be a folly or a crime, how can the first civilizers of mankind, the institutors of laws, and the founders of government be vindicated? Whatever now charms us in the works of nature, that excels the rudeness of the first creation, is new. Whatever we admire in cities, houses or apparel, above the wildness of fields, the meanness of cottages, and the nakedness of men, was once *new*. All arts and sciences once underwent the same censure.

Though all truth be in its nature eternal, without beginning as without end, yet, in respect to man's knowledge, there is scarce any thing so ancient but had a beginning, and was once accounted *novelty*. And had this been a reason for condemning it as an error, what a dark ignorance must the world have been ever since involved in? It can therefore never surely be an offence to introduce any thing new to our notice, except it be pernicious in itself, or otherwise hurtful, or opposite to matters of more use or consequence to mankind.

The great and wise œconomist of nature has been observed not to throw down all his gifts, graces and knowledge, to men confusedly at once; but to portion them out in a regular, slow, and parsimonious manner, dispensing them by certain degrees, periods and progressions of time; leaving us to make industrious researches and investigations after truth in the mean while. Let us but refer this leisure and order of providence, by analogy, to religion, and perhaps it may help, or rather, no doubt, it will serve to quiet the consciences of those sceptics, who ask, Why God should have waited for a *fullness of time*, to compleat the great scheme of our redemption?

He left the world to the disputations of men, as the wisest among them has said, who, in the acquisition of natural knowledge, proceeded from the *Hyssop* to the *Cedar*. *One day certifieth another*, & one age rectifieth another, & the morrow adds experience to the day. All nature is in progression to its end; and perisheth not, but to renew itself again.

Those times which are vulgarly called the old world, were, in fact, but the youth of it: and though, if respect be had to the relation of father and son in this computation, they who preceded us may be stiled our ancestors; yet if you regard the age of the world in general, and the true length and longevity of things, we are ourselves to be considered more properly the ancients, and the present and still future times the greatest antiquity.

Hence, as Lord Bacon has observed, we usually make a false supputation of past æras: "For, (says he) to speak with critical precision, that which we commonly stile the *Old Age* of the world was but the *Nonage* of it; and the plea of a younger brother, who boasted himself to be of a better family than his elder, because his stock was *older* at his birth, had full as much argument as humour in it."

An admiration of former ages was a superstition that possessed all times as well as our own; for the golden age was never the present one:

---Laudator temporis acti
Se puero, censor castigatorque minorum.

They who have gone before have not prevented, but rather opened a door into the recesses of science, in which he who comes last has the best advantage in the inquiry. Our ancestors have done well & wisely in their generations: but they have not done all; much work remains still behind; & he who may live a thousand years hence, were the world to subsist so long, shall have no reason to complain that his predecessors have left his time to lie idle on his hands.

Alexander was but a poor scholar of Aristotle's, when he lamented that "there were no more worlds to conquer." Each day brings a new light with it, & by careful study and industry, we may enjoy a fuller view of those things which our forefathers were enabled to catch but imperfect glimses of, as it were through crevices. Theirs was but the *Camera obscura*, ours the *reflecting telescope*. They but *saw through a glass darkly*; we have the full light of the sun to aid our researches.

But the great names of antiquity have not held the former world more in awe, than some modern ones have done these latter ages. *Des Cartes* reigned sole despot in philosophy, till *Newton* whirled through his *vortices*, *put a spoke in their wheel*, and proved a vacuum in nature, to give her space to draw her breath in. The Newtonian principles are now so much believed to be the canons of philosophy, that all further progress in Mathematical Science has fallen asleep since his time.

Hobbes had established an universal empire of matter before, admitting no other deity but King *Log* to preside over all nature; which stupidity might have still subsisted, if Berkley had not boldly drawn his pen, and made matter itself tremble for its own existence.

Truth would be soon at an end if a philosophical liberty were not to be fairly indulged. We are too apt to respect what others say of things, more than to examine the nature of them by our own experience. *Non tamen authoritas in disputando, quam rationis momenta, quærenda sunt*, said Cicero. To see with other men's spectacles, is to lose the use of our own eyes; & *jurare, in verba magistri*, is to establish a tyranny in philosophy as well as in polity.

Men first take up a confidence in the learning or sanctity of a person, and then all his notions are implicitly received without further examination. This has too frequently fostered private errors into public institutions, and established hetrodoxy according to law, in despite of Gospel, Common Sense, and the peace of civil society; which must ever be disturbed where a liberty of conscience is not permitted.

Belief, without the concurrence of reason, should be only there absolute, where the authority is unquestionable; and where it is impossible to err, there alone can it be impious to distrust. The rituals of Man, *quibus possibile est subesse falsum*, are not of the nature of this species of evidence; and the *spirit*, not the *letter*, of a text being our best rule of faith, ought to be the sole measure of our obedience to it. *To submit yourselves to every ordinance of man* was a civil admonition only, not a religious injunction.

What some wise man has said of friendship, *sic ama tanquam osurus*, may be extended to these subjects as properly, by saying, *sic crede tanquam dissensurus*, which forbids implicit faith either in science or religion. Seneca gave

† A bar of Iron or steel is longer in summer than in winter.

a high but absurd instance of his enthusiasm; when, upon hearing Cato charged with drunkenness, he said, *that he would sooner esteem inebriety a virtue, than suppose Cato to be vicious.* Z.

Account of the death and character of Col. Isaac Hayne, concluded from our last.

HAVING submitted to British government, the Col. readily obtained permission to visit his family. In violation of the special condition under which he subscribed the declaration of his allegiance, he was repeatedly called on to take arms against his countrymen, & was finally threatned with close confinement in case of farther refusal. This open breach of contract, together with the inability of the conquerors to give him that protection which was promised as a compensation for his allegiance, the Americans having regained that part of the State in which he resided, induced him to consider himself released from all his engagements to the British commanders. The inhabitants of his neighbourhood, who had likewise revolted, subscribed a petition to General Pickens, praying that Col. Hayne might be appointed to the command of the regiment. Having resumed his arms and the tide of conquest being fairly turned in the short space of thirteen months after the surrender of Charlestown, he was sent in the month of July, 1781, with a small party to reconnoitre. They penetrated within seven miles of the capital---took Gen. Williamson prisoner, and retreated to the head quarters of the regiment. This was the same Williamson, who, having been an active and useful officer in the militia of South Carolina, from the commencement of the war to the surrender of Charlestown, in May, 1780, became, soon after that event, a British subject. Such was the anxiety of the British commandant to rescue General Williamson, that he ordered his whole cavalry on this business. Col. Hayne, unfortunately fell into their hands. Though he had conducted himself peaceably while under the British government, & had injured no man, yet for having resumed his arms, and accepting British protection, he was, when brought to Charlestown, confined in a loathsome prevost. At first he was promised a trial, and had counsel prepared to justify his conduct by the laws of nations & the usages of war; but this was finally refused. Had he been considered as a British subject, he had an undoubted right to trial; if an American officer, to his parole; but in violation of every principle of the constitution, he was ordered for execution by the arbitrary mandate of Lord Rawdon & Lieutenant Col. Balfour.

The royal Lieutenant Governor Bull, and a great number of inhabitants, both loyalists and Americans, interceded for his life. The ladies of Charlestown generally signed a petition in his behalf, in which was introduced every delicate sentiment that was likely to operate on the gallantry of officers, or the humanity of men. His children, accompanied by some near relations, were presented on their bended knees, as humble suitors for their father's life. Such powerful intercessions were made in his favour as touched many an unfeeling heart, and drew tears from many a hard eye, but Lord Rawdon, and Col. Balfour remained inflexible.

After his fate was fixed, he was repeatedly visited by his friends, and converted on various subjects with the fortitude of a man, a philosopher and a christian. He particularly lamented, that, on principles of reciprocal retaliation, his execution would probably be an introduction to the shedding of so much innocent blood. His children who had lost their parent, were brought to him in the place of his confinement, and received from his lips the dying advice of an affectionate father. On the last evening of his life he told a friend "that he was no more alarmed at the thoughts of death, than at any other occurrence, that was necessary and unavoidable." He requested those in whom the supreme power was vested to accommodate his death to his feelings as an officer, but this was refused.

On the morning of the fatal day on receiving his summons to proceed to the place of execution, he delivered some papers to his eldest son, a youth of about thirteen years of age, "Present," said he, "these papers to Mrs. Edwards, with my request that she would forward them to her brother in Congress. You will next repair to the place of my execution, receive my body, and see it decently interred among my forefathers." They took a final leave. The Colonel's arms were pinioned, and a guard placed around his person. The procession began from the exchange, in the forenoon of the fourth of August 1781. The streets were crouded with thousands of anxious spectators. He walked to the place of execution with such decent firmness, composure and dignity, as to awaken the compassion of many and to command respect from all. There was a majesty in his sufferings which rendered him superior to the pangs of death. When the city barrier was past, and the instrument of his catastrophe appeared full in view, a faithful friend by his side observed to him "that he hoped he would exhibit an example of the manner in which an American can die!" He answered with the utmost tranquility, "I will endeavour to do so." He ascended the cart with a firm step and serene aspect. He enquired of the executioner, who was making an attempt to get up to pull the cap over his eyes, what he wanted, upon being informed of his design, the Col. replied, "I will save you that trouble," and pulled it over himself. He was afterwards asked whether he wished to say any thing, to which he answered, "I will only take leave of my friends, and be ready." He then affectionately shook hands with three gentlemen recommended his children to their care, and gave the signal to the cart to move.

Thus fell, in the bloom of life a brave officer, a worthy citizen, a just and upright man, furnishing an example of heroism in death that extorted a confession from his enemies, "that though he did not die in a good cause, he must at least have acted from a persuasion of its being so."

Few men stood higher in the estimation of their countrymen than the illustrious man whose exit has been just described. Gen. Greene demanded from the British commanders their reasons for his execution. To which he received a written answer, signed by N. Balfour, acknowledging, "that it took place by the joint order of Lord Rawdon and himself, but in consequence of the most express direction from Lord Cornwallis, to put to death those who should be found in arms, after being at their own requests received as subjects since the capitulation of Charlestown, and the clear conquest of the province in the summer of 1780."

The regular officers of the continental army presented a petition to General Green, requesting that he would retaliate for the execution of Col. Hayne. By this they voluntarily subjected themselves to all the consequences to which, in case of capture, they would be exposed. General Greene soon after issued a proclamation, threatening to make British officers the object of retaliation. This encouraged the revolted inhabitants to continue in arms, and efface every impression that was expected from the fate of Col. Hayne. The British interest gained no permanent advantage, while pity and revenge sharpened the swords of the countrymen and friends of the much beloved sufferer.

Had this execution taken place four or five months sooner, the policy of the measure, as tending to prevent a revolt, would have been some apology for it; but after Lord Rawdon was driven from almost the whole of his posts in the country, and the people had generally resumed their arms in favour of America, it had more the appearance of the revenge of a disappointed savage, than of the political severity of a conqueror.

DRINKING ANECDOTE.

WHEN Sir. Thomas Moore was ambassador from Henry eighth to the Emperor of Morocco, the morning he was to have an audience, he called for a bumper of sack---drank it, and asked for another, the servant would have dissuaded him from it, but could not; he drank that off, and afterwards a third; he then insisted on a fourth, but being over persuaded by his servant, he let it alone. When he returned from his audience, "You rogue," said he to his man, "what mischief have you done me! I spoke so well to the Emperor, on the inspiration of the *three* glasses I drank, that he told me I was fit to govern *three* parts of the world: Now you scoundrel, had I drank the *fourth* glass, I had been fit to govern the *whole* world."

SENTIMENTAL.

SENTIMENTAL pieces, said my friend, are quite fashionable; indeed they are very agreeable---but few authors can write a Yorick.

A FRAGMENT.

---While he was speaking, a tall gentleman, with a ghastly but smiling countenance came into the room. "I am really, said he, so much better, and in such good spirits, that I flatter myself I shall be able to dine with you." "Do so, said my friend, at half past 3 I shall expect you." "You may depend upon seeing me added the gentleman, unless something very particular happens" and accordingly he took his leave. At half past three a message was sent to inform him that dinner was ready; but he could not come; something very particular indeed had happened, he was under an engagement that he could not break; for the servant returned and informed us that he was *dead.*

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A chaise now came to the door of the house where my friend lodged, and he immediately rose from his seat and stood beside me at the window. "If I have any knowledge of you said he, you will be as much delighted within these few minutes as ever you were in your life." But before he could explain his meaning, a young lady of an elegant figure came hastily out of the house with a pillow in her hand, and having placed it carefully on the seat of the chaise, she returned, & in a few minutes came forth again supporting her brother, who was so weak that he could scarce walk. They stopped at the bottom of the steps, when she took his handkerchief out of his pocket, and held his stick while he made use of it; she then returned him his stick, put his handkerchief into his pocket, led him to the chaise, and having once again smoothed the pillow for him she helped him into the carriage, and got in herself after him.

"This little melancholly scene of affection, said my friend, is acted here three or four times a-day; and such a fine melancholy pleasure does it bestow upon my heart, that I sometimes postpone my ride for an hour least I should not enjoy it."

He was in the right---he knew me well!---I never was more delighted in my life. The beauty of this action had charmed me, & I was so entirely won by it, that if I had possessed of an exchequer which would have admitted of matrimony, I would have laid the keys of it at the feet of this young lady, and those of my heart along with them.

The next day as I way passing by the young gentleman's lodgings, the window was open, and he and his sister were standing near it. His arm was round her neck and his head reclin'd upon her bosom. In one hand she held a white handkerchief, and with the other she helped to support his feeble frame. His eyes were shut, while she never took her's off his pale countenance, but watched it with the most winning and heavenly look of affection I ever beheld.

---Oh! thought I, what a fine discipline is this business, as I have seen it performed, to prepare the

ſiſter for the wife. This ſchool of fond attention, where every amiable feeling of the mind is in continual exerciſe; where affection keeps her vigils, and with a veſtal patience and piety watches over the flame of expiring life; Oh! it is a ſchool of virtue! and from ſuch a ſeminary, I would recommend thoſe very few who do not look towards riches, birth and faſhion, in their matrimonial connections, to chooſe the amiable partners of their joys and ſorrows.

From ſuch a ſchool they come with hearts already formed to tenderneſs and the moſt angelick offices of life, and enter with a degree of perfection into the marriage ſtate; which they who ſtep forth from the temple of Vanity and Pleaſure do ſeldom, if ever, attain, but after much time, and many repeated ſtrokes of adverſity and ſorrow.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Dunheim, of Southampton, has laid before the Ordnance-Board, for their approbation, two muſkets of the following conſtruction; one ſcrew confines both ſtock, lock, and barrel, the latter of which takes off in the middle, and are one fourth lighter than thoſe in the preſent uſe for land or ſea ſervice. The Duke of Richmond on Friday, after the levee and council were over, preſented them to the king, who expreſſed great ſatisfaction, and recommended them to his Grace's conſideration.

The *Gordonian* fanaticks have dropped their intention of meeting upon the heaths, in conſequence of a legal propoſition which demonſtrates as clear as any problem in Euclid, that when a *certain* number of perſons meet for *certain* purpoſes, ſuch meetings produce *angles* and *triangles*, vulgarly called *gibbets*.

The late Lord Lyttleton, in a letter written from Feſtiniog, in Wales, to his friend Mr. Bower, gives the following very ſingular relation: not long ago there died in this neighbourhood an honeſt farmer, who was one hundred & five years of age: by his firſt wife he had thirty children, ten by his ſecond, four by his third, and ſeven by two concubines; his youngeſt ſon was eighty-one years younger than his eldeſt, and 800 perſons, deſcended from his body, attended his funeral.

A few days ſince died, at his houſe at Enfield, Mr. Taylor, formerly a butcher in the Strand. He acquired 10,000l. in trade, with which he retired. He had been often heard to ſay that he made his money by two maxims, in ſelling to the rich at his own price, and to the poor at theirs, by which he never had any waſte.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

A gentleman lately arrived at Charleſtown, South-Carolina, from England, has procured a complete model of the ſilk machine uſed at Derby, and which winds 73,564 yards every time its water wheel goes round, which is three times every minute; it conſiſts of 26,546 movements, which are continually at work; one water wheel communicates motion to them all; one fire engine communicates air, one regulator governs the whole grand apparatus.

Such univerſal complaints of dull times, want of money, and ſtagnation of trade, as prevail at preſent, can hardly be remembered at any period heretofore.

March 1. The Kingſton Morning Poſt, dated the 18th ult. contains the following articles: "Captain Sawyer, of his Majeſty's brig Porcupine, ſeized two American veſſels on his late cruize, trading with falſe papers, which he ſent into Montego-Bay for trial.

"The above wholeſome ſeverity will, it is to be hoped, convince theſe lawleſs Republicans, that tho' they are ſuffered to vent their rancour in print againſt the Britiſh nation, without fear of puniſhment, they are not to ſet the Engliſh navigation laws at defiance, with impunity."

We hear that the ſtate treaſurer and comptroller general are making every neceſſary preparation to carry the act for the further relief of public creditors into immediate execution; and that in a few weeks they will be ready to receive the certificates on loan, and to iſſue out the new certificates; and we with pleaſure inform the public, that the treaſury is ſufficiently ſupplied to pay one year's intereſt immediately after theſe certificates are iſſued.

New-Jerſey.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.

Samuel M'Donald, who was charged with the murder of John Conner, at Bound-Brook, had his trial at the court houſe in Somerſet county, on Wedneſday laſt, & was found guilty. He is ſentenced to be executed the 24th inſt.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, April 3.

By a gentleman from Boſton we are informed that the General Aſſembly of that State have paſſed an act for raiſing a tax of £300,000 payable as follows; the intereſt on final ſettlement notes to be received for one third, the intereſt on loan office certificates one third, and the other third in hard money. We alſo hear that the impoſt laid on foreign goods, has cauſed a great ſtagnation of their trade, which greatly encourages our American manufactures.

Laſt Thurſday night the houſe of Major Jeremiah Clark, of Shaftſbury, was conſumed by fire, very little of his furniture, cloathing, or proviſions was ſaved. It was with difficulty that ſeveral of the family eſcaped the fury of the flames.

Weſtminſter, March 26, 1786.

We hear from Poultney, that the Inhabitants of that town have diſcovered a very extraordinary degree of PUBLIC SPIRIT, in burning the CONSTITUTION, as reviſed by the Council of Cenſors. How far one of our *firſt Magiſtrates*, or his connexions, was concerned in promoting the action, we leave the public to judge. Certain it is, that the article limiting the time for which any particular perſon may be eligible as Governor, was the principal cauſe of drawing the vengeance of that town on the unfortunate pamphlet. We hope the good people of this State have ſenſe and candour ſufficient to prevent their following ſo haſty and childiſh an example. Their diſliking any particular part, we truſt, will not cauſe them to reject the reviſion in groſs.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Printers,

I OBSERVED *in one of your late papers, a copy of a letter directed to General Allen, pleaſe to inſert this in your next, for the benefit of ſome who are ignorant of what Anti-Chriſt and his power is.*

The old gentleman from Connecticut has made ſundry obſervations worthy of notice, but more eſpecially in that part where he ſpeaks of the whore being diveſted of ſome of her pretended prerogatives, and of ſome of her horns being plucked off by the Kings and ſet upon their own heads: and of the churches, that there is not one ſettled upon the goſpel plan, it might have been aſſerted alſo concerning their practice. I think there is as many horns *now ſtanding and growing as ever was on the beaſt.*

Every power that eſtabliſheth any law to controul the rights of Conſcience, in matters of religion, or the ſupport thereof, is Anti-Chriſt himſelf. Yet perhaps the Kings and powers of the ſtates would ſay no, no, no; it is not we it is in Rome and the Mahometan world, we have renounced it, &c. nevertheleſs if they would read a little in the book of Martyrs, entitled the cloud of witneſſes, they will find thouſands if not millions, ſuffered triumphant deaths, rather than own and ſubject to any law in matters of religion but the word of God only. They ſaid the Pope's name was baniſhed, but his laws were in full vigor in England. Yet I believe there is not any power on earth, that puts forth any ſuch laws as above hinted at, but what would abjure all the religion they have, before they would burn at the ſtake in the defence and teſtimony of the truth thereof.

Apoſtolic Order forever.

The Elegant Imported Horſe

SAMPSON,

Is now ſtanding at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Bennington,

AND will cover at one dollar the ſingle leap, to be paid at the ſtable door, two dollars and a half the ſeaſon, if paid in CASH at its expiration, and three dollars, if paid in grain, at the market price, by the firſt day of day of December next, and ſix dollars to enſure a colt.

SAMPSON is a beautiful bright bay, of good ſize, and handſome figure, and remarkable for getting fine colts.

EBENEZER WALBRIDGE.

N. B. Good paſturage for mares if required. 48—o.

AT a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, legally warned and holden at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the 14th day of March laſt: Voted to finiſh laying out the ſecond diviſion of ſaid township, by a committee appointed for that purpoſe, living in ſaid town; thoſe that have drawn numbers for lots, are requeſted to make application to ſaid committee, to have their lots laid out, beginning with the firſt number, the 5th day of May next, and continue [illegible] in order, as they were drawn, until the whole are laid out (which muſt be at the expence of thoſe who own ſaid lots) and muſt be compleated before the firſt day of July next as it was voted by the proprietors at ſaid meeting, to begin laying out the third diviſion at that time. Alſo, Voted a tax of Four Dollars, on each original right in ſaid township, to defray the expence of laying out the third diviſion, and town plot, & clearing roads. The proprietors are hereby requeſted to pay ſaid tax to me the ſubſcriber, living in Bennington, by the firſt day of November next, to prevent their lands being advertiſed for ſale, as the law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

Bennington, April 3, 1786. 48—o.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, in the county of Addiſon and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid proprietors: Theſe are therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Thomas Jewett, innkeeper in Pownal, in the county of Bennington, and State aforeſaid, on the 17th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a Moderator and all other neceſſary officers for ſaid propriety. 2. To ſee if the proprietors will lay out, or make a diviſion of all or any part of ſaid township, and chooſe a committee for that purpoſe; and to do any other buſineſs that may be found neceſſary and lawful to be done at ſaid meeting.

THOMAS JEWETT, Juſt. Peace.

Pownal, March 28, 1786. 48—o.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Brownington, in the county of Addiſon and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid proprietors: Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid proprietors to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Jonathan Robinſon, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the fourteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a Moderator. 2. To chooſe a Clerk for ſaid propriety. 3. To ſee if the proprietors will make a diviſion of all, or any part of ſaid town. 4. To ſee whether they will chooſe a Committee to make ſaid diviſion. 5. To ſee whether they will raiſe money for to defray the coſt of ſaid diviſion when made, and other neceſſary charges. 6. To do any other buſineſs for the benefit of ſaid propriety.

MOSES ROBINSON, Aſſiſtant.

Bennington, March 24. 1786. 48—o.

THE propietors of Chittenden in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound ten ſhillings on each right or ſhare of land in ſaid township, granted by the proprietors of ſaid town, at a legal meeting on the 13th of July laſt, for the purpoſe of finiſhing a ſurvey, cutting roads, &c. are likewiſe informed, that ſo much of each delinquent's right will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Nathaniel Ladd, in ſaid Chittenden, on the 11th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon as will diſcharge ſaid tax, with legal coſts, unleſs prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents with the ſum of one pound ten ſhillings due on each right, are as follows, viz.

Thomas Spring,	Sarah Stiles,
Daniel Lake,	Nathaniel Chipman,
Tim Chittenden, jun.	John Strong,
Ebenezer Pitcher,	Ezra Root,
Daniel Foot,	Dan. Barnard, jun.
Hezekiah Gould,	Benja. Averiſt,
Thom. Chittenden,	Silas Whitney,
James Everſt,	Darius Chipman,
Rufus Stephens,	Eleazer Davis,
Aſa Edmunds,	Dudley Averill,
Aſahel Humphryes,	Jonathan Lake,
Jonathan Faſſett,	Zadock Averiſt,
Iſrael Elſworth,	Natha. Richardſon,
Moſes Robinſon,	Robert Graham,
John Faſſett, jun.	Benedict Aſford,
Lebeus Johnſon,	Elihu Smith,
John Doggett,	Anonijah Montague,

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.

Chittenden, March 8, 1786. 48—o.

The following poetical epistle from Yarico to Inkle, being highly esteemed for its elegance, by some of our readers, we have been induced to give it a place in our paper, presuming it will be a gratification to some, and not disgustful to any.

YARICO TO INKLE.
An EPISTLE.

The Argument.

THE *Story of Inkle and Yarico is allowed to be genuine: 'tis related first by Ligon in her account of Barbadoes; from thence by the Spectator, and as long as either lasts, must be mentioned in competition with the blackest and most incredible piece of ingratitude, that history or romance can furnish. The following epistle is supposed to be wrote by Yarico, in the beginning of her slavery, when Inkle was embarking for England, and contains a little history of her unprecedented ill usages, mixed with intreaties, upbraidings, tenderness and reproaches.*

FROM the sad place where sorrow ever reigns,
And hopeless wretches groan beneath their chains:
Where stern oppression lifts her iron hand,
And restless cruelty usurps command:
To sooth her soul & ease her aching heart,
Permit a wretch her sufferings to impart.
To Inkle she complains—To him who taught
Her hand in language to express her tho't;
Yet e'er your sails before the winds are spread,
O! let my sorrow be with pity read;
My dying farewell from my pen receive,
And to my wrongs a tear in pity give.
Fain would I learn from whence that hate arose,
The cruel cause and source of all my woes.
O! tell me why I am so wretched made,
For what unwilling crime am I betray'd?
Is it because I lov'd? unkind reward!
That love preserv'd you from the ills you fear'd;
If 'twas a fault—Alas I'm guilty still,
For still I love, and while I live I will;
No change of fortune, nor your cruel hate,
Shall cure my passion, or its warmth abate.
False as you are, how dare you trust anew,
To winds and seas as treacherous as you.
Think wi'l the Gods you serve———if Gods they are
For crimes like your's their punishment forbear;
If injur'd innocence their care be made,
Though I forgive, their certain vengeance dread:
What if your bark, by adverse tempest tost,
Should on some barbarous shore like mine be lost?
Think that you see your friends and you pursu'd,
By savage people greedy for your blood;
Who then could snatch you from your pale despair?
You'd find no Yarico to shield you there.
How will you wish you never had betray'd
Or sold for trifling gain an helpless maid.
O! yet redeem me, while you've power to save,
And make me your's, if I must be a slave;
Your faithful slave indeed I'll ever prove,
And with continued care attend my love.
Think on the vows you have so often made;
How did you promise, how have you betray'd;
Think are these chains, these bitter woes her due,
Who left her country and her friends for you;
And think O think! on the dear load I bear;
Must the poor babe a mother's sufferings share,
Shall the dear witness of our mutual flame
Be born to want, to misery and shame?
Whose tender care shall hush thy infant cry,
Or whose indulgent hand thy wants supply,
Behold the gift a father's hand prepares,
Unceasing sorrows and continued tears.
This is the portion destin'd to be thine,
Thou heir of all the wrongs that now are mine.

(To be continued)

An Oriental Apologue.

A Blind Man having contracted a violent passion for a certain Female, married her, contrary to the advice of all his friends, who told him that she was exceedingly ugly. A celebrated physician, at length, undertook to restore him to sight. The blind man, however, despised his assistance. "If I should recover my sight," said he, "I should be deprived of the love I bear to my wife—a love which renders me happy." "Man of God!" replied the Physician, tell me which is of most consequence to a rational being, the attainment of happiness, or the attainment of truth?"

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Pownal, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in said Pownal, on the 25th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. then & there to act on the following articles, viz.

First, To choose a moderator. Second, To see if the proprietors will adopt any measures, to enable some proper person to recover the money, which was paid by George Gardner, Esq; on a judgment of court obtained by said proprietors against him, the said Gardner, and since been relinquished to him again by said proprietors, out of the hands of those persons who have the said money now in possession. Third, To do and act any other business then thought necessary.

ELI NOBLE, Just. Peace.

Pownal March 20, 1786.

Whereas legal application hath been made to me the subscriber, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of Canaan in the county of Orange and State of Vermont. The proprietors of said township are hereby notified and warned, to meet at the dwelling house of Jonathan Page, innholder in Dummerston, in the county of Windham, and State aforesaid, on the first Wednesday in June next, and when met, First, To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. Second, A Proprietor's Clerk, and other necessary officers for said propriety. 3. To see if said proprietors will grant money to defrey the charges already arisen on said propriety. 4. To see if the proprietors will proceed to let out said town in whole or in part. 5. To transact any other business that may be legal and necessary when met.

LUKE KNOULTON, Just. Peace.

New-Fane, March 21, 1786.

Whereas Catharine my wife has contracted a number of debts without my notice and pay has been demanded of me for the same, I forbid all persons trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

JONATHAN BROOKS.

Clarendon, March 13th, 1786.

By the United States in Congress Assembled, Nov. 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of Treasury to whom was referred a letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of army accounts:

Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the Commissioners of Army Accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of Army Accounts give public notice of this resolve, in all the States for the space of six months.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

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And now ready for Sale, at the Printing-Office in Bennington,

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Collected from a Variety of Authors.
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Particularly calculated for the Use of such Scholars as design to attain only the Knowledge of the ENGLISH TONGUE.

LIKEWISE,
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OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
IMPORTANCE
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
AND
The MEANS of making it a BENEFIT to the WORLD.
By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. L. L. D. And Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in New-England.

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Select Harmony
Containing the necessary rules of Psalmody, together with a collection of approved Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems, by
OLIVER BROWNSON.

Vermont.

In General Assembly, October 27th, 1785.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Pay Table be & they are hereby directed, to publish in both of the News-Papers printed in this State, three months successively, notifying all persons that have any accounts against this State, unliquidated, prior to the thirteenth of this instant October, and who do not prefer the same to the Committee of Pay-Table for adjustment, before the rising of the General Assembly in October next, will be forever barred from receiving the same.

Extract from the Journals,
ROS'L. HOPKINS, Clerk.

Agreeable to the above resolution of the General Assembly, the Committee of Paytable, hereby notify all persons that have accounts that are unliquidated against the State, that they will attend to the settlement of the same at the dwelling-house of Colonel Timothy Brownson, in Sunderland, at any time before the session of Assembly in October next.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, } Com'tee.
SAMUEL BARTLET. }

Sunderland, Feb. 14, 1786. 42 55

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their sessions at Windsor, in October, A. D. 1785, granted a tax of two pence upon each acre of land in the town of Addison, in the county of Addison, for the purpose of building bridges, making and repairing roads, &c. to be collected by the first constable of said town. These are therefore to give public notice that so much of the land of the proprietors, and land owners in said town, will be sold at Public Auction (as the law directs) as will pay the said tax and attending charges on the 26th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the house of Capt. Zadok Everett, in said Addison.

DAVID VALLANCE, Collector.

Addison, March 13, 1786.

ROSWELL HOPKINS,

HAVING sold his house in town, and intending to remove, in a short time, earnestly requests all those that are indebted to him, to settle with him, before the 15th day of April next; or otherwise their accounts will be left with an attorney to collect. He has a small assortment of Dry Goods, which he will sell very cheap for cash, ashes, or any kind of country produce. 46—3

Bennington, March 20, 1786.

The proprietors of Leicester, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, are requested to take notice, that their proprietors meeting stands adjourned to the third Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then to be holden at the dwelling house of Mr. Nathan Perry, in Rutland, in the state aforesaid, first when met, to see if the proprietors will vote all former surveys null and void, that has heretofore been made in said township, as they have been made without paying any proper regard to the Governor's lot, so called, Secondly, To see if the proprietors will vote to lay out any part of said township, and how much, and in what form the same shall be done, and choose a committee for the same. Also a committee to commence and conduct any law suits if any should arise, in or with said proprietors. Also, To raise any sum or sums of money that may be thought proper when met, for any of the aforesaid purposes. Also choose a new collector if they think proper,

JONATHAN PARKER, Prop. Cler.

Clarendon, Feb. 2, 1786. 46—3

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wallingsford, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify these proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Hull, in said Wallingsford, on the eighth day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. A Clerk, and other officers necessary for said propriety. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish the surveys and allotments already made in said town. 4. To see if they will make any other division, or lay out the whole of the undivided land in said town. 5. To see if they will choose a committee for that purpose. 6. To see if they will raise money to defrey the cost of the same. 7. To do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assist.

Bennington, March 1786.

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MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1786. THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 2[illegible]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Humiliating Picture of HUMAN LIFE.

A REVERIE.

THE *good old woman* had not yet got half over her story, when *Pallaver* tired with her repetitions, and finding no excuse to get from her, resolved to submit himself patiently to what there was no remedy for. So pulling his mantle over his face, he leant backward in his seat, with his head inclined toward her, in a posture of attention.

Thus as he sat listening to her tedious tale, he fell insensibly into a kind of *reverie*; in which he imagined he was hurried about the æther, upon the wings of rapid winds, from one planet to another, discovering all the variety of different creations; when, on a sudden, reflecting on the inhabitants of this *earth*, (as though he had been of a seperate globe and not at all concerned among them) God must certainly thought he, have made these poor creatures in his wrath! how superior are the rest of his works to these worms! Yet these very wretched blind animals, not knowing their own imperfections, (almost the only advantage they enjoy) think every thing else has been created purely for their sakes.

In short, it is difficult to conceive for what reason this great & wise architect has condescended to build such frailty and imperfection! Though their lives are so very short, what a deal of that little space do they waste in pursuit of vanities, foreign to the end of their being! They have no certain firmness of mind, but alter their dispositions as the season, the climate or atmosphere works upon them. Their reason, the chief thing they value themselves upon is generally the cause of their misery. They carry their fears even to impossibility, & their hopes beyond the grave itself!

Their customs are so very odd and various, that they seem most ridiculous to one another; for there is nothing so honored and solemn in one part of the globe they inhabit, which is not held shameful and monstrous in some other corner of it. *Whatever they cannot comprehend they despise or admire to a degree of folly:* Whatever they have *not* they impatiently hunt after, at the expence of what they really have; for what they actually possess they generally contemn.

It should seem that when nature gives these animals any satisfaction or pleasure, she does it sparingly, and, as it were by force, and that when she distributes pain or trouble to them, she ever appears in the most generous fit, & readiest disposition imaginable.

The necessities they lie under, and the diseases they are subject to, ought to give them very humble opinions of themselves, yet some of them have had the folly to fancy themselves Gods, and the insolence to suffer adoration as such. It is strange that the shortness and uncertainty of life does not determine these creatures to make the best use of their time! So great is their love of life, that old age, amidst a thousand diseases and imperfections, is looked on amongst them as a most desirable and honorable thing; and they deem it a peculiar blessing to live, after they are over burthened with the injuries of time: Yet so great is their vanity, that many of them, purely to gratify that passion, have voluntarily deprived themselves of this very being they are otherwise so anxious about and fond of preserving.

They live longer than most other creatures upon the face of their earth, though they lead the most irregular life of any of them; and yet they are always full of complaints of the brevity of their days, and scarce ever content, even when loaded with infirmities never to be remedied, to resign the most miserable of all beings. And, indeed, so little of their time they may be said really *to live*, that it is no great wonder the most ancient amongst them should look upon his duration as a short space, great part of which he can give no account of; for in their infancy they are more senseless and helpless than any other creature, 'till by slow degrees they gain an imperfect knowledge of such things as are judged proper for them to be acquainted with. For neither the minds or bodies of these animals are permitted to enjoy their natural liberty; but as soon as they find themselves strong enough to shake off this yoke, they commonly break out into such violences as are generally repented of in the next stage of life. They now, though very obstinate and vain before, grow still more vain, and fancy themselves wise in good earnest, because they begin to discover their own weakness.

Thus in an arrogant affectation of qualities not really given to creatures of their own rank, they arrive insensibly at the end of a wretched being, when we may behold this poor worn out animal, who was so strong and impetuous, now tamed by age in such a manner, as to want almost the same assistence as it did at its first coming into the world; and so changed from what it was, as to become even frightful to those it charmed before; till, the springs of life quite exhausted, the creature *ceases to be*, & becomes a part of that earth it formerly so proudly strutted on.

They are subject to two kinds of death: one *periodical and daily*, which is a kind of renewal of their being; the other (of which the first is as it were, the image) *peremptory and eternal*, and with them the accomplishment of all things. The *former* they are delighted with as an exemption from pain, and suspension of all care & labour; yet the *latter*, which is but a continuation of this, is the the most terrible thing to them in the world. Many of these animals, toward the close of their time, fall into a most whimsical disease of the mind, proceeding from a ridiculous imagination that *gold* is intrinsically the most valuable of things, mistaking it for the conveniencies it may be exchanged for. Nothing can be more surprizing than the great industry of such as are infected by this odd malady! By how much the nearer they draw towards the time they shall stand in need of *nothing*, by so much the more diligent and earnest they become in this madness, even to the breaking of their most solemn and sacred ties, nay, many times to the unnatural cruelty of denying to themselves the common necessaries of life. This is generally a very sordid creature and if not destroyed by some of its own species for the sake of its hoards, lives commonly to a very advanced age, in the midst of a thousand alarms, fears and jealousies, surrounded with such immense heaps as should seem design'd for nothing less than the subsistence of an immortal being.

Notwithstanding they are generally quite ignorant or misinformed of what passes every day about them, they pretend, however, to know for certain, what has been done many years past in the remotest parts of their globe, and dispute about it with as much warth---*as if it really concerned them.*

Though their afflictions are naturally so many and so great, yet they take a kind of pleasure, peculiar to themselves, in distressing each other, and have invented for that end, plagues & torments too horrid to mention; and are so pernicious to their fellows, that whenever it happens that, by the blind zeal of some faction, the ambition of princes, or the licentiousness of a conqueror, they are let loose as it were, and warranted to destroy; their natural barbarity is something most amazing & ingenious; and yet these animals never approach so near the state of superior beings, as when they feel the cordial joy of doing good to one another! But such is the unhappy condition of these creatures, that there are very few of them capable of so sublime a satisfaction.

Here *Pallaver*, (his reverie still continuing) imagined, that some invisible spirits of one of the more glorious celestial orbs cried out, with a voice harmonious as the sweetest music.

"O great director of all created things! could we be permitted to guide under thee the reins of thy providence, what pleasure should we not have in administering unseen, our aid to these poor, weak and helpless wretches which thou hast placed in the scale of entity so very much below us, & so very near the vilest of thy creatures? The ever glorious ministers, who wait around thy refulgent throne, smile from their height at the follies of these fantastic animals, and sometimes shed heavenly tears at the cruelties they inflict on one another!"

Now this melodious voice seemed to cease, and he thought that the mighty winds on whose wings he rode, grew more and more impetuous: and that he heard the noise of distant thunder and the fall of many waters, and that he was transported with incredible swiftness to another part of the universe, far distant from the former, in the midst of innumerable worlds less glorious than the first, and surrounded with gloomy atmospheres. Here he conceived he was forced to change often his situation from globe to globe, but always for the worse, till he imagined that at last he shed abundance of tears, to find that the Almighty Creator of all things had formed so many worlds of beings, who seemed to him such miserable animals; when, on a sudden, he fancied he heard a loud and terrible voice, which spoke to him in this manner:

"*O weak and audacious mortal! presume no longer to censure the works of that divinity, who has created the universe in that wise order which thou art not designed to comprehend!*"

Here it seemed, that a moment of profound *silence* succeeded, when *Pallaver* recovering from his reverie, started up from his seat & cried out thus: "*Heaven's how some people's fancy's rove!*" "*Fancies!*" quoth the *Old Woman*, who had just finished her story, '*Fancies*,' says she.---'*May I never have the pleasure of speaking another word if I have told you a syllable but what's as true as you are there alive!*"

The FRUITS of MODERN PHYSIC: A *Jeu d'Esprit.*

A Certain Lover, on the point of losing his Mistress by a dangerous illness went in search of a physician on whose skill he might with safety depend. In his way he meets with a person possessed of a Talisman, by whose virtue he can distinguish objects imperceptible to the naked eye. With a round sum of money he

purchases this Talisman, & hastens to the house of an eminent physician. There he beholds a multitude of souls. They were those of his patients, whom, in attempting to cure he had killed. More or less of these he beheld in the house of every medical gentleman in town. Almost in despair of finding one fit for his purpose, he is on his return home, when he receives intelligence of a practitioner, in an obscure corner, who, during his perigrinations had escaped his notice. Here he perceived only *two* little souls. "Well," thought our lover in a transport, "at length I have found *one* good physician." "Bless me!" cried the Doctor, "how did you find me out?" "How!" replied the other, "why, by your reputation, your skill." *My reputation! Lord! Sir, I have not been eight days in business, nor seen but two patients.*"

Valliant behaviour of the principal Citizens of Calais.

EDWARD the third, after the battle of Cressy, laid siege to Calais. He had fortified his camp in so impregnable a manner that all the efforts of France proved ineffectual to raise the siege, or throw succours into the city. The citizens, however, under the conduct of Count Vienna, their gallant governor, made an admirable defence. Day after day the English effected many a breach, which they repeatedly expected to storm by morning; but when morning appeared, they wondered to behold new ramparts raised, nightly erected out of the ruins which the day had made.

France had now put the sickle into her second harvest, since Edward with his victorious army sat down before the town. The eyes of all Europe were intent on the issue. The English made their approaches and attacks without remission, but the citizens were as obstinate in repelling all their efforts.

At length famine did more for Edward than arms. After the citizens had devoured the lean carcases of their starved cattle, they tore up old foundations and rubbish in search of vermin. They fed on boiled leather & the weeds of exhausted gardens; and a morsel of damaged corn was esteemed matter of luxury. In this extremity they resolved to attempt the enemy's camp. They boldly sallied forth; the English joined battle, and after a long and desperate engagement, count Vienne was taken prisoner, and the citizens, who survived the slaughter, retired within their gates.

On the captivity of the governor, the command devolved upon Eustace St. Pierre, the Mayor of the town, a man of mean birth but of exalted virtue.

Eustace now found himself under the necessity of capitulating, and offered to deliver to Edward the city, with all the possessions & wealth of the inhabitants, provided he permitted them to depart with life and liberty.

As Edward had long since expected to ascend the throne of France, he was exasperated to the last degree, against these people, whose sole valour had defeated his warmest hopes: he therefore determined to take an exemplary revenge, though he wished to avoid the imputation of cruelty. He answered by Sir Walter Mauny, that they all deserved capital punishment as obstinate rebels to him their true and natural sovereign: that, however, in his wonted clemency, he consented to pardon the bulk of the plebeians, provided they would deliver up to him six of their principal citizens, with halters about their necks, as victims of due atonement for that spirit of rebellion with which they had inflamed the vulgar herd.

All the remains of this desolate city were convened in the great square, and, like men arraigned at a tribunal from whence there was no appeal, expected with beating hearts the sentence of the conqueror.

When Sir Walter had declared his message, consternation & pale dismay was impressed on every face. Each looked upon death as his own inevitable lot; for how should they desire to be saved at the price proposed? whom had they to deliver, save parents, brothers, kindred, or valiant neighbours who had so often exposed their lives in their defence? To a long and dead silence, deep sighs and groans succeeded; till Eustace St. Pierre, getting up to a little eminence, thus addressed the assembly:

"My friends, we are brought to great straits this day. We must either submit to the terms of our cruel and enraaring conqueror, or yield up our tender infants, our wives and chaste daughters to the bloody and brutal lusts of the violating soldiery.

"We well know what the tyrant intends, by his specious offers of mercy. It will not satiate his vengeance to make us merely miserable, he would also make us criminal, he will make us contemptible; he will grant us life on no condition, save that of our being unworthy of it.

"Look about you my friends and fix your eyes on the persons whom you wish to deliver up as the victims of your own safety. Which of these would you appoint to the rack, the ax, or the halter? Is there any here, who has not watched for you, who has not fought for you, who has not bled for you? Who, through the length of this inveterate siege, has not suffered fatigues and miseries, a thousand times worse than death, that you and yours might survive to days of peace and prosperity? Is it your preservers, then, whom you would destine to destruction? You will not you cannot do it. Justice, honor, humanity, make such a treason impossible.

"Where then is our resource? Is there any expedient left, whereby we may avoid guilt and infamy on the one hand, and the desolation and horrors of a sacked city on the other? There is my friends, there is one expedient left, a gracious, an excellent, a godlike expedient! Is there any here to whom virtue is dearer than life? let him offer himself an oblation for the safety of his people! he shall not fail of a blessed approbation from that power, who offered up his only son for the salvation of mankind."

He spoke---but an universal silence ensued. Each man looked around for the example of that virtue and magnanimity in others, which all wished to approve in themselves, though they wanted the resolution.

At lenght St. Pierre resumed---"It had been base in me, my fellow citizens to propose any matter of damage to others, which I myself had not been willing to undergo in my own person. But I held it ungenerous to deprive any man of that preference & estimation, which might attend a first offer on so signal an occasion. For I doubt not there are many here as ready, nay more zealous of this martyrdom than I can be; however modesty and the fear of imputed ostentation may withhold them from being foremost in exhibiting their merits.

"Indeed, the station to which the captivity of Lord Vienne has unhappily raised me, imparts a right to be the first in giving my life for your sakes. I give it freely, I give it cheerfully,---who comes next?

Your son! exclaimed a youth not yet come to maturity: "Ah my child, cried St. Pierre, I am then twice sacrificed. But, no---I have rather begotten thee a second time. Thy years are few but full, my son; the victim of virtue has reached the utmost purpose and goal of mortality. Who next, my friends? This is the hour of heroes!" Your kinsman cried John de Aire! your kinsman, cried James Wissant! Your kinsman cried Peter Wissant! -- Ah, exclaimed Sir Walter Mauny, bursting into tears, why was not I a citizen of Calais?

The sixth victim was still wanting, but was quickly supplied by lot, from numbers who were now emulous of so ennobling an example. (Concluded in our next.)

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

The publication of the greatly celebrated paltry Poultney court, advertised in your Gazette of the 13th of March, being diverting to some of your respectable customers, the burly burly proceis of the tribunal at large, will afford additional entertainment; which please to insert in your next publication. The following proceedings of that magnificently august body, with the pleas of the pretended criminal, will demonstrate to the public, that the court were not so rash, as to condemn to the flames, for imagined offences, any person unheard.

AT a very legal court holden at poultney, on Monday the 13th of February 1786, Mr. Staa-a-amer, chief Judge, Col. C--- and Major B----- side judges, was brought on trial a person by the name of New-Constitution, alias Council of Censors, who was charged with keeping up a treacherous correspondence, with the old land jobbers at New-York, & also with an over-grown tory in Canada, by the name of loyalist; and also, striving at the same time by priest-craft, to put an end to the free exercise of conscience, & the more effectually to carry into execution his diabolical designs, put a final period to the exercise of military government.

The prisoner plead to a jury. Granted. The jury call'd out,-- Mr. Grog, foreman, Mr. Inquisitive, Mr. Nothought, Mr. Thinkless, Mr. Quickstep, Mr. Credulous, Mr. Inconsiderate, Mr. Jealous, Mr. Forgewater, Mr. Rag, Mr. Shag, and Mr. Bobtail, all gentlemen of function----the jury having taken their several places, the court gave an *unpreiudiced* charge nearly in the subsequent words, viz.

"Very respected and renowned gentlemen, you see this malicious evil designing, treacherous, and ill-deserving fellow, the prisoner at the bar, and you may take it for granted, he is guilty of all the crimes charged against him, and a great many more, for which he ought to have been put to death, before he ever lived. Gentlemen, we charge you in the most solemn manner, for your dear honor's sake, and the future reputation of your dear town, to find him guilty, and let it be known, that the freemen of poultney-town, have *cunning wit* enough, to find out the *open* devices and malicious designs of this notorious villain, much better than all the other towns in this State, and with modesty, we add than all the world besides. Further we charge you to mind none of his pretended reasonings, nor give heed to any evidences brought in his favour, till we have explained to you the nature of the evidence, and the meaning of their *despard* quibbles. Persevere in your attention to this our holy charge and execute vengeance on the malefactor; and be ye stout."

The Court then proceeded to tryal; the prisoner being asked if guilty or not guilty. Plead not Guilty; and desired the privilege to answer to the several charges separately; granted.

Question by the Court. Well Mr. Constitution, your confederacy, with the old land jobbers in New-York, is supported by the VIth Section in your frame of government, where you make every landholder in New-York State, or any other that owns lands in this state, to the annual amount of four pounds, a freeman, thereby bringing these very land jobbers into the State & making them, voters.

Prisoner. Gentlemen of the jury, this evidence bro't against me is the very evidence I should chuse in my favour; for by this very section, the necessary qualifications of a freeman, are, a year's residence in this State, to be of a peaceable and quiet behaviour---to own a freehold, or have rented a tenement to the annual amount of four pounds, Now, gentlemen you cannot but see that none but residents thus qualified, can be freemen: For every freeman must have a freehold in his own name or the name of his wife; or he must rent a freehold or some other person to the amount of four pounds. Gentlemen, If you'll please to borrow a dictionary, and

get some person to look for the word rent, you will find it a sum issued out of a tenement, for the use of the landlord, and it is clear that if the landlord issues the monies out of the tenement, for the use of the tenant, then the landlord hath rented the tenement; but if the tenant issues the money out of the tenement for the use of the landlord, then the tenant hath rented it. Thus English expositors explain the word rent. and the Council of Censors, my patrons, meant and intended by this expression, to make worthy and well meaning tenants freemen, as well as freeholders.

Mr. Inconsiderate. Sirrah! Sirrah! Don't tell us about your meanings & intentions, and about English Dictionaries, for the court are of opinion that it is the landlord you mean by the person renting a tenement; and would you make us believe that Col. C---- does not better know your meaning than you and your dictionaries too---no more of this! what say you to the second charge, where the court tells us you have forbid our assembly to make *look-back* laws. Now they tell us, if this is the case, then our assembly cannot make a law to punish any action done last year, or a thousand years ago, which was not of a criminal nature, nor ever would have been, if a law had not been made to punish it, and this being the case, says Mr. *Inquisitive*, when you, New Constitution, are established, and the old Constitution abolished, all laws under the old Constitution will be null and void, and of course the tories will return and possess their former estates; for they were *confiscated* under the old constitution. And this we believe is your design.

Pris. My name is Constitution, nor does it ever change; and when the epithet *new* or *old* is annexed to it, it is but a nick name intended to do me dishonor; for I myself being the constitution of Vermont, never alter, but always do and shall in spite of you or your court, continue to be the constitution. I am so framed and fashioned, that I have power in & of myself, by consent of the freemen, to call to my Council thirteen discreet persons; once in seven years, whom I suffer to propose such alterations in me as shall appear to be most conducive to the interest and happiness of the freemen; not can I at one period of my life, alter any thing that ever I did at any other from my first existence.

Mr. Nathought. Hold! hold! old fellow. Why you! this fellow is making out that he is relation of our good old constitution ---an't he?

Court. Come Mr. Constitution, no more of your quibles; proceed in what you have to say to the two last charges of the evidence against you, which is, that in your bill of rights you declare that men must have their consciences regulated in their own opinions by the word of God, & in your frame of government, you declare, that the military shall be under strict subordination to, and dependent on the civil power. Now, if we admit you as our ruler, you would tie our consciences to God's word, and if a gentleman officer kills his neighbour, or falls on a prisoner of war, that he has in his own power, and takes his life, he must be answerable to your civil laws, so we understand you. What say you to this priest-craft and diabolical artifice?

Prisoner. I shall begin with the latter; it ever has been my intention to punish homicide, and when any person has escaped, it has not been my fault, but the difficulty of the times prevented--

Hold! hold! says Mr. *Greg*, don't twit! We'll learn you better! Here the court broke into a loud laugh, at the acuteness of the wit and pertinence of their foreman; and the whole jury cried he is guilty, he is guilty, *root him out, root him out*, and the last juryman on the roll, viz. The celebrated Mr. Bobtail, flew on the prisoner, and smothered him, to keep him from speaking, and the Court without further ceremony, ordered him committed to the flames; the prisoner bore with unshaken firmness all these insults, and his cruel martyrdom, & was not heard to say any thing more than, dear freemen, forgive these their riotous proceedings, for they know not what they are doing!!!

By his Excellency

Thomas Chittenden, ESQUIRE,

Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont,

A PROCLAMATION,

IT being under the Supreme Guidance and Protection of Almighty GOD, that Nations and States derive and maintain their Existence, and the beneficial Ends of their Being entirely depending on the merciful Will of the same Supreme Ruler of Universe; and Divine Providence, in this Way affording an Opportunity to Individuals, in social and solemn Compact with each other, to behold the Divine Displays, to participate in common Good, and to feel the Need of the continued gracious Interpositions of Heaven, an undoubted occasion of Duty arises, that, as such, they unitedly offer up Testimonials of their grateful Sense of such Dependance, penitently confess their Sins, and implore the Divine Smiles.

I have therefore, thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, WEDNESDAY the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY of APRIL next, to be observed as a Day of PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER to ALMIGHTY GOD, throughout this State; and I earnestly recommend it to all Ministers of the Gospel, and Congregations of the People of every Denomination, to meet together on said Day, and duly observe the same, that we may unitedly lift up our Hearts and Voices to GOD in the Heavens, by Prayer and Supplication---acknowledge the Supreme Right of God's Universal Government over us---humble ourselves under a just sense of our manifold Sins and Guilt, as a People---implore the forgiveness thereof, and a continuance of Divine Mercy---particularly, that God would be graciously pleased to extend the Influence and Interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom---avert the spiritual Calamity of IMPENITENCY and UNBELIEF--- renew our Hearts by his Grace, and awaken us to Righteousness and true Holiness, as a People, by the Returns of the influences of his Holy and Blessed SPIRIT, and that he would graciously convince, and have Mercy on those who openly oppose the Redeemer, and his benevolent interest in the world ---that he would graciously grant his Divine Smiles and Protection to all Ranks among us --cause Peace and Unanimity to prevail---direct our Councils--grant a Spirit of Wisdom and Faithfulness to our Legislature --govern our administrations of Justice, and mercifully guide and inspire an important CONVENTION of the People of this State, whose Deliberations are expected the present Year, upon the Propriety of the proposed Alterations of our Constitution; and cause that Civil Government may be happily directed and succeeded among us to promote the GENERAL good, the only beneficial and important End of its Institution---that he would graciously please to perpetuate to the States of America, and to the World, the blessing of Peace---succeed and direct the important, laudable Interests of the Nations---Save the world from deserved, divine Judgments, and hasten the accomplishment of those events which are to precede the REDEEMER's universal and glorious Reign among Men---That he will smile upon, and bless us in all our important interests in this State---prevent all unhappy Animosities and contentions both Public and Private---dispose to universal Justice and Benevolence---succeed the common Means of Education, and such further Attempts as may be made for establishing Seminaries of Learning---bless a preached GOSPEL---qualify and send forth faithful Ministers of JESUS CHRIST, for the Supply of our many destitute Congregations, and cause that a juster Respect for the settlement of a faithful Ministry might obtain; and that he would graciously succeed and prosper our Infant Settlements---Bless the Labour of our Hands, and bring forward the Springing of this Year in Mercy---that he would cause the Earth to yield her due Increase---grant us suitable Seed-Times and plentiful Harvests---preserve the Land from Pestilences, Famine and Dearth---that this Year may be crowned with the Divine Goodness---our Hearts filled with unfeigned Penitence and Gratitude, and the World be replete with Displays of the DIVINE BENIFICENCE and GLORY.

ALL servile Labour and Recreations are forbidden on said Day.

GIVEN under my Hand at Arlington, this Thirty-first Day of March, in the year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Six. And in the Tenth Year of our Independence.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his EXCELLENCY's Command.

THOMAS TOLMAN, SECRETARY.

GOD Save the People.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than one fifteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Killington, in the county of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn a meeting of said proprietors, to be held at the house of John Barrett, Esq; in Springfield, in the County of Windsor, in said State, on the first day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following matters, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To choose a proprietor's Clerk, if necessary, and to see if the proprietors will lay a tax on the lands in said township, to defrey the cost of cutting and clearing a road through said town, with other incidental charges, and to act on any other matters that tend to the settlement of the township.

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.

Springfield, March 4, 1786. 49—51.

Whereas ESTHER my wife has Eloped from my Bed and Board, this is to forbid all PARSONS trusting her on my account, for I will pay none of her Contracts.

JOHN WOODARD.

Halifax, April 4, 1786. 49—51.

WHEREAS legal application hath been made to me the subscriber, to warn a meeting of the township of Stockbridge, in the State of Vermont: This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Josiah Armes innholder in Brattleborough, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator for said meeting. 2. A proprietors Clerk and other officers if thought necessary. 3. To act on any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.

Bennington, April 10, 1786.

WHEREAS legal application hath been made to me the subscriber to warn a proprietors meeting of the township of Killington, in the State of Vermont, this is therefore to notify to said proprietors that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Josiah Armes innholder in Brattleborough, on the third Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator for said meeting. 2. A proprietors Clerk and other officers if thought necessary. 3. To act on any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.

Bennington, April 10, 1786. 49—51.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wallingsford, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify these proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Hall, in said Wallingsford, on the eighth day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator. 2. A Clerk, and other officers necessary for said propriety. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish the surveys and allotments already made in said town. 4. To see if they will make any other division, or lay out the whole of the undivided land in said town. 5. To see if they will choose a committee for that purpose. 6. To see if they will raise money to defrey the cost of the same. 7. To do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

MOSES ROBINSON, Asst.

Bennington, March 1786.

Whereas Richard Nichols, of Newtown, in Connecticut, sometime the year past, on certain conditions gave a note of 100 dollars, to Reuben Fitcher, of Clarendon, and the conditions of said note, has never been complied with by said Fitcher, this is to forewarn all persons against purchasing said note, as it will not be answered by said Nichols.

RICHARD NICHOLS.

Bennington, March 27, 1786.

The Elegant Imported Horse

SAMPSON,

Is now standing at the stable of the subscriber in Bennington,

AND will cover at one dollar the single leap, to be paid at the stable door, two dollars and a half the season, if paid in CASH at its expiration, and three dollars, if paid in grain, at the market price, by the first day of day of December next, and six dollars to ensure a colt.

SAMPSON is a beautiful bright bay, of good size, and handsome figure, and remarkable for getting fine colts.

EBENEZER WALBRIDGE.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares if required. 48---o.

AT a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, legally warned and holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the 14th day of March last: Voted to finish laying out the second division of said township, by a committee appointed for that purpose, living in said town; those that have drawn numbers for lots, are requested to make application to said committee, to have their lots laid out, beginning with the first number, the first day of May next, and continue them in order, as they were drawn, until the whole are laid out (which must be at the expence, of those who own said lots) and must be completed before the first day of July next as it was voted by the proprietors at said meeting, to begin laying out the third division at that time. Also, Voted a tax of Four Dollars, on each original right in said township, to defray the expence of laying out the third division, and town plot, & clearing roads. The proprietors are hereby requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, living in Bennington, by the first day of November next, to prevent their lands being advertised for sale, as the law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

Bennington, April 3, 1786. 48—o.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Fairfield, Grimsfield, and Hungerford, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Jewett, innkeeper in Pownal, in the county of Bennington, and State aforesaid, on the 17th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator and all other necessary officers for said propriety. 2. To see if the proprietors will lay out, or make a division of all or any part of said township, and choose a committee for that purpose; and to do any other business that may be found necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

THOMAS JEWETT, Just. Peace.

Pownal, March 28, 1786. 48—o.

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their sessions at Windsor, in October, A. D. 1785, granted a tax of two pence upon each acre of land in the town of Addison, in the county of Addison, for the purpose of building bridges, making and repairing roads, &c. to be collected by the first constable of said town. These are therefore to give public notice that so much of the lands of the proprietors, and land owners in said town, will be sold at Public Auction (as the law directs) as will pay the said tax and attending charges on the 26th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the house of Capt. Zadok Everett, in said Addison.

DAVID VALLANCE, Collector.

Addison, March 13, 1786.

THE proprietors of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound ten shillings on each right or share of land in said township, granted by the proprietors of said town, at a legal meeting on the 13th of July last, for the purpose of finishing a survey, cutting roads, &c. are likewise informed, that so much of each delinquent's right will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd, in said Chittenden, on the 11th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon as will discharge said tax, with legal costs, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents with the sum of one pound ten shillings due on each right, are as follows, viz.

Thomas Spring,	Sarah Stiles,
Daniel Lake,	Nathaniel Chipman,
Tim Chittenden, jun.	John Strong,
Ebenezer Pitcher,	Ezra Root,
Daniel Foot,	Dan. Barnard, jun.
Hezekiah Gould,	Benja. Averit,
Thom. Chittenden,	Silas Whitney,
James Everit,	Darius Chipman,
Rufus Stephens,	Eleazer Davis,
Asa Edmonds,	Dudley Averill,
Asahel Humphryes,	Jonathan Lake,
Jonathan Fassett,	Zadock Averit,
Israel Ellsworth,	Nathan Richardson,
Moses Robinson,	Robert Graham,
John Fassett, jun.	Benedict Alford,
Lebeus Johnson,	Elihu Smith,
John Daggett,	Adonijah Montigue,

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.

Chittenden, March 8, 1786 48—o.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Brownington, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the fourteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To choose a Clerk for said propriety. 3. To see if the proprietors will make a division of all, or any part of said town. 4. To see whether they will choose a Committee to make said division. 5. To see whether they will raise money for to defray the cost of said division when made, and other necessary charges. 6. To do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant.

Bennington, March 24, 1786. 48—o.

By the United States in Congress Assembled, Nov. 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of Treasury to whom was referred a letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of army accounts:

Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the Commissioners of Army Accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of Army Accounts give public notice of this resolve, in all the States for the space of six months.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Pownal, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in said Pownal, on the 25th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. then & there to act on the following articles, viz.

First, To choose a moderator. Second, To see if the proprietors will adopt any measures, to compole some proper person to recover the money, which was paid by George Gardner, Esq; on a judgment of court obtained by said proprietors against him, the said Gardner, and since been relinquished to him again by said proprietors, out of the hands of those persons who have the said money now in possession, Third, To do and act any other business then thought necessary

ELI NOBLE, Just. Peace.

Pownal March 20, 1786.

Whereas legal application hath been made to me the subscriber, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of Canaan in the county of Orange and State of Vermont. The proprietors of said township are hereby notified and warned, to meet at the dwelling house of Jonathan Page, innholder in Dummerston, in the county of Windham, and State aforesaid, on the first Wednesday in June next, and when met, First, To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. Second, A Proprietor's Clerk, and other necessary officers for said propriety. 3. To see if said proprietors will grant money to defrey the charges already arisen on said propriety. 4. To see if the proprietors will proceed to lot out said town in whole or in part. 5. To transact any other business that may be legal and necessary when met.

LUKE KNOULTON, Just. Peace.

New-Fane, March 21, 1786.

Whereas Catharine my wife has contracted a number of debts without my notice and pay has been demanded of me for the same, I forbid all persons trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

JONATHAN BROOKS.

Clarendon, March 13th, 1786.

In General Assembly, October 27th, 1785.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Pay Table be & they are hereby directed, to publish in both of the News-Papers printed in this State, three months successively, notifying all persons that have any accounts against this State, unliquidated, prior to the thirteenth of this instant October, and who do not prefer the same to the Committee of Pay-Table for adjustment, before the rising of the General Assembly in October next, will be forever barred from receiving the same.

Extract from the Journals,

ROS'L. HOPKINS, Clerk.

Agreeable to the above resolution of the General Assembly, the Committee of Paytable, hereby notify all persons that have accounts that are unliquidated against the State, that they will attend to the settlement of the same at the dwelling-house of Colonel Timothy Brownson, in Sunderland, at any time before the session of Assembly in October next.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, } Com'tee.
SAMUEL BARTLET. }

Sunderland, Feb. 14, 1786. 42 55

Just come to hand, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, Bennington,

Select Harmony

Containing the necessary rules of Psalmody, together with a collection of approved Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems, by

OLIVER BROWNSON.

Likewise for Sale at said Office,

Almanacks, Primers, Blanks of all kinds, Gamuts, &c. &c.

CASH given for

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

At said Office, or at the Paper Mill.

BENNINGTON: Printed *and* Published *by* PASWELL *and* RUSSELL,
At their Office near the Court House, where any commands in the Printing or Book-Binding Business will be carefully attended to and duly executed. And where all Productions of Genius, Political Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are thankfully received. Advertisements of no more length than breadth are inserted three weeks for Six Shillings.

[MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1786. THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 152.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--- WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Valliant Behaviour of the principal inhabitants of Calais.

(Continued from our last.)

THE keys of the city were then delivered to Sir Walter. He took the six prisoners into his custody. He ordered the gates of the city to be opened, and gave charge to his attendants to conduct the remaining citizens, with their families, thro' the camp of the English.

Before they departed however, they desired permission to take their last adieu of their deliverers. What a parting, what a scene!-- They crowded with their wives and children about St. Pierre & his fellow prisoners, they embraced, the clung around, they fell prostrate before them; they groaned, they wept aloud; and the joint clamour of their mourning passed the gates of the city, and was heard throughout the camp.

The English by this time were apprized of what passed within Calais. They heard the voice of lamentation and their souls were touched with compassion: each soldier prepared a portion of his own victuals, to welcome and entertain the half famished inhabitants; and they loaded them with as much as their present weakness was able to bear, in order to supply them with sustenance by the way,

At length, St. Pierre and his fellow victims appeared, under the conduct of Sir Walter and a guard. All the tents of the English were instantly emptied. The soldiers poured from all parts and arranged themselves on each side, to behold, to contemplate, to admire this little band of patriots as they passed. They bowed down to them on all sides; they murmured their applause of that virtue which they could not but revere, even in enemies; and they regarded those ropes which they had voluntarily assumed about their necks, as ensigns of greater dignity than that of the British garter.

As soon as they had reached the presence, Mauny! says the monarch, are these the principal men of Calais? They are says Mauny; they are not only the principal men of Calais, they are the principal men of France, my lord, if virtue has any share in the act of ennobling. Were they delivered peaceably? says Edward, was there no resistance no commotion among the common people? Not in the least, my lord; the people would all have perished rather than have delivered the least of these to your Majesty. They are self delivered, self-devoted, and come to offer up their inestimable heads as an ample equivalent for the ransom of thousands.

Edward was secretly piqued at this reply of Sir Walter; but he knew the privilege of a British subject, and suppressed his resentment. Experience, says he, hath ever shewn, that lenity only serves to invite people to new crimes. Severity, at times, is indispensibly necessary, to deter subjects into submission by punishment and example. Go, he cried to an officer, lead these men to execution! Your rebellion continued he, addressing himself to St. Pierre, your rebellion against me the natural heir of the crown, is highly aggravated by your present presumption and affront of my power. We have nothing to ask of your Majesty, said Eustace, save what you cannot refuse us. What is that? Your esteem my lord, said Eustace, and went out with his companions.

At this instant a sound of triumph was heard throughout the camp: The Queen had just arrived, with a powerful reinforcement of those gallant soldiers, at the head of whom she had conquered Scotland, and taken the King captive.

Sir Walter Mauny flew to receive her Majesty, and briefly informed her of the particulars respecting the six victims.

As soon as she had been welcomed by Edward and his court, she desired a private audience. My lord, said she, the question I am to enter upon is not touching the lives of a few mechanics: It respects a matter, more estimable than the lives of all the natives of France: it respects the honor of the English nation, it respects the glory of my Edward, my husband, my king.

You think you have sentenced six of your enemies to death. No my lord, they have sentenced themselves; and their execution would be the execution of their own orders, not the orders of Edward.

They have behaved themselves worthily, they have behaved themselves greatly; I cannot but respect, while I envy, while I hate them, for leaving us no share in the honor of this action, save that of granting a poor, an indispensible pardon.

I admit they have deserved every thing that is evil at your hands. They have proved the most inveterate and efficacious of your enemies. They alone have withstood the rapid course of your conquests, and have with-held from you the crown to which you were born. Is it therefore that you would reward them? that you would gratify their desires, that you would indulge their ambition, and enwreath them with everlasting glory and applause?

But, if such a death would exalt mechanics over the fame of the most illustrious heroes, how would the name of my Edward, with all his triumphs and honors be tarnished thereby! Would it not be said, that magnanimity and virtue are grown odious, in the eyes of the monarch of Britain? and that the objects whom he destines to the punishment of felons, are the very men who deserve the praise and esteem of mankind. The stage on which they should suffer would be to them a stage of honor; but a stage of shame to Edward, a reproach to his conduct, a dark and indelible disgrace to his name!

No, my Lord; let us rather disappoint the fancy ambition of those Burghers, who wish to invest themselves with glory at our expence. We cannot indeed wholly deprive them of the merit of a sacrifice so nobly intended; but we may cut them short of their desires: in the place of that death by which their glory would be consummate, let us bury them under gifts, let us put them to shame with praises; we shall thereby defeat them of that popular opinion, which never fails to attend those who suffer in the cause of virtue.

I am convinced; you have prevailed; be it so, cried Edward----prevent the execution, have them instantly before us!

They came; when the Queen with an aspect and accents diffusing sweetness, thus bespoke them.

Natives of France and inhabitants of Calais! ye have put us to vast expence of blood & treasure in the recovery of our just & natural inheritance; but you acted up to the best of an erroneous judgment; and we admire and honor in you that valour and virtue, by which we are so long kept out of our rightful possessions.

You noble burghers, you excellent citizens! though you were ten fold the enemies of our person and our throne, we can feel nothing on our part save esteem and affection for you. You have been sufficiently tested. We loose your chains, we snatch you from the scaffold; and we thank you for that lesson of humiliation which you teach us, when you shew us, that excellence is not of blood, of title, or station; that virtue gives a dignity superior to that of kings; and that those whom the Almighty informs with sentiments like yours, are justly and eminently raised above all human distinctions.

You are now free to depart to your kinsfolk, your countrymen, to all those whose lives and liberties you have so nobly redeemed, provided you refuse not to carry with you the due tokens of our esteem.

Yet, we would rather bind you to ourselves, by every endearing obligation; and for this purpose, we offer to you your choice of the gifts and honors that Edward has to bestow. Rivals for fame, but always friends to virtue, we wish that England were entitled to call you her sons.

Ah my country! exclaimed St. Pierre, it is now that I tremble for you. Edward could only win your cities, but Phillippa conquers hearts.

Brave St. Pierre, said the queen, wherefore look you so dejected? Ah madam! replied St. Pierre, when I meet with such another opportunity of dying, I shall not regret that I survived this day.

ANECDOTE.

A Young gentleman, well known in New-York, for a perfect satisfaction in the graces of his pretty person, finding himself troubled with ennui, was advised to try whether a lap dog might not have the happy effect to remove his chagrin. It was hinted that Mrs. Shaw enjoyed the supreme felicity of possessing a bitch that might be expected to breed soon. As he had no time to lose in so important a concern, away posted master Jemmy to her house and sending in his name, begged to speak a few words on business of immense importance. Mrs. Shaw ascended the parlour, and after a profusion of ceremony the young gentleman said, as he was informed, as how her dear Chloe, was likely to breed soon, hoped he might be so immensely favored as to have a little one. Mrs. Shaw replied, she was engaged almost, but however, as he seemed to be very solicitous, he might depend on it she would set him down for a PUPPY.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 9.

The Spanish minister has remonstrated warmly with our court, on account of three large frigates, belonging to the Emperor of Morocco having been furnished with rigging, tackle, masts yards, and sails, from the Storehouses at Gibraltar.

The approaching session of parliament, will doubtless be productive of debates as important as have ever taken place in the British senate; for among other subjects of deliberation, the following interesting ones will claim an early attention; the commercial treaty with France; a plan for obviating the effects of the Emperor's prohibitory edict; the resumed consideration of a commercial arrangement with Ireland; and a treaty of commerce with America.

..vate letter from Nantz ..tions, that a man named ..incion, was convicted at the criminal court of that city, for multiplied acts of murder, in poisoning his father, mother, two sisters, & a clergyman who lodged there. This wretch, being severely rebuked by these people, for leading a debauched and extravagant life, took the above cruel method of getting rid of his troublesome monitors. He was sentenced by the court to have his right hand cut off, his tongue cut out, his body racked and exposed on a wheel for two hours, which was executed in the great square on the tenth instant, between five and six o'clock in the evening, to the great terror of the multitude, who have not seen so severe and just an example for more than forty years.

Extract of a letter from Dublin,

"The horrid crime of murder, the bare mention of which makes human nature shudder, seems of late to have made such horrid strides into this kingdom, as not only to be national disgrace, but to cause apprehension least providence might afflict the land with some calamity adequate to the heinousness of the crime. The circumstances of the unhappy affair near Blessington, are thus related by a correspondent; within these two years Dr. Pendolphi, a native of Italy, in the course of his travels, visited this kingdom, and brought with him letters of recommendation to Mr. Archbold, of Edestown, near Ballymore Eustace, who received him with true Irish hospitality, and at whose house he resided for some time, untill his engaging behaviour & medical skill, gaining the love and esteem of all ranks of people in the neighbourhood, he was prevailed on to settle among them, and he accordingly took a house the garden of which overlooked the river Liffey. His houshold consisted of a stripling lad, who resided in his house, and a chairwoman that cleaned it, washed it, and made his bed. On the night the horrid deed was committed, he asked the lad, who was picking a fowl, whether the turf house was locked, to which the fellow answered that it was not. The Doctor then went out to lock the door, and the boy along with him, but he had scarcely returned to the house, when the villain took the opportunity of his stooping to strike him on the head with an iron bar, and repeated the blow several times, saying, 'now, if you are a Dr. cure yourself.' At that instant two of his relations, whom he had engaged as accomplices, and who lay concealed in the house, appeared, who to finish the affair cut the Doctor's throat, then stripped him and threw his body into the necessary. Upwards of a fortnight elapsed and no tidings of Mr. Pendolphi, the miscreant telling every one who enquired he was gone to Dublin; during which time he and his accomplices were stripping the house; and so impudent had the fellow grown by escaping detection so long, that he had the audacity to bring two sacks of potatoes and a pet lamb to town on his master's horse, and sell them. At length, the landlord of the deceased, who lives at Dromore, called at the house, and enquiring after him received the usual answer; but having occasion to retire to the necessary, he perceived the leg of a human being, which, upon a closer inspection, proved to belong to the unfortunate Doctor. The murderer perceiving where the landlord was going, and conscious of his guilt, immediately fled, but it is hoped, will not long escape that punishment which the magnitude of his crime so justly merits."

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 5.

We hear that the following unfortunate affair happened lately at Dover estate, in the parish of St. George: The overseer had occasion to give orders that a negro man should be punished for a considerable fault by corporal punishment, which being executed with obdurate severity by an unfeeling black driver, a mortification took place in the part where the stripes were laid on, and the negro died. The overseer's situation is truly lamentable, as he lost his senses immediately after the catastrophe was made known to him, and has been in a state of madness ever since.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 8.

The perspicuity of language, and the justness of criticism, displayed by Mr. Webster, in the course of his dissertations on the English language, in this place, have given the greatest satisfaction to all who have attended his lectures. It would be too tedious to enter into a detail of his too just criticisms; but suffice it to say, that should the different States adopt the mode of pronunciation advised by him, and not deviate from the proper track, merely to comply with custom (as he shews plainly has been a good deal the case) our language will become more pure and stable; a knowledge of it more readily acquired by our youths & foreigners, and will be better understood among ourselves.

CARLISLE, March 1.

A letter from one of the Commissioners for indian affairs, to a gentleman in this town, dated Miami, December 21, contains the following extract.

"Two days ago we had a determinate answer from the Shawanese. They say they had been blinded and imposed upon by bad people; that they will give no more attention to their stories, but will collect their whole nation with all others in their power, and will attend us immediately. If they are serious, (as I think they are) we shall be able to do business in a short time. There are here about one hundred Delawares and Wyandots, who seem much interested in forwarding the treaty."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

Extract of a letter from Richmond Virginia, dated March 8.

"The Governor and Council have received a copy of the definitive treaty, concluded at Hopewell, on the Kœwee river, 28th of November, 1785, between the Commissioners of the United States of America, on the one part, and the head-men and warriors of all the Cherokees, on the other part. The Commissioners of the United States of America to restore all the prisoners taken from the indians during the late war, to the headmen and warriors of the Cherokees, as early as possible; and the headmen and warriors of all the Cherokees to restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty, and also to restore all the negroes and other property taken during the late war from the citizens, to such persons, and at such time & place, as the said commissioners shall appoint. Signed by twenty five headmen and warriors of all the Cherokees."

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated February 12, contains the following frightful account: Last Monday there was a melancholly scene acted here. A negro slave, either out of his senses, or possessed by a devil indeed, broke open his master's room, whence he took a large cutteau, and immediately proceeded into a school next door, where he inhumanly murdered a sweet little girl: Two others he wounded in such a manner, that it is thought they will not recover. He then went into the street and gave chace to a gentleman on horseback, but on finding he could not overtake him, he stopped, and pushed into a house, the master of which fortunately was at home, and had posted himself at the chamber door, in which his wife and three or four women had taken shelter. The wretch attacked the master of the house so quickly, that he could not procure any means of defence, except a chair. The negro made several strokes at him, which he parried with the chair; and watching an opportunity, struck him with the leg of it; on the forehead, which stunned him so that he fell down. Some assistance being had he was properly secured. I have not been to see him, but it is said he shews no signs of madness. It is not yet determined what dreadful death he shall suffer. Some say he will be broke alive and then hung up in gibbets: others that he will be burned. No death is too cruel for him---For after he had split the child's skull, & tho't it was dead, the little creature having attempted to crawl away upon its hands and feet, the inhuman monster perceived it, returned and gave it two or three strokes on the neck, almost seperating the head from the body.

Another letter from the same place, dated Feb. 14, says: "To morrow a negro man who committed a horrid murder here, is to be broke alive & then beheaded. His body is to be burnt and his head placed on a pole. A dreadful warning to other wretches."

New-York.

NEW-YORK City, March 30.

A view of all the European intelligence of any considerable importance. Such a variety of interesting matters are now negociating in the different courts of Europe, that it will be rather miraculous if the several contending parties do not clash, so as to lay the basis of fresh troubles. The ambitious views of the Emperor for an exchange of territory, the discontents that pervade the States of Holland, with the active part already taken by the king of Prussia in that business, and the various treaties of commerce now pending between the courts of Russia, France and Great Britain, are of that intricacy and magnitude, say the Britons, as to demand the most serious attention both of the cabinet and merchants of this kingdom; from whose firmness, integrity and vigor, we can alone hope to see a happy termination of prospects at present so replete with difficulty and dangers.

A correspondent observes, that whilst virtue and merit entitled men to employment the commonwealth of Rome was happy; but after money came into the scale, such men crept into places, as proved both the bane and the shame of the republic. Philip of Macedon found money so superior to strength, in his attempt on the Grecian powers, that he bought more cities than he conquered, and would boast, "that no city was so strong but an ass laden with gold might enter it."

We hear from Burlington, New Jersey, that an unfortunate stranger was robbed of about three pounds a few days ago, near that city, and that the horrid perpetrators, after debating whether they should kill him or not, took an ax and chopped off one of his arms.

A proposal we hear was on Monday the 20th instant, laid before the General Court of Massachusetts, by a person belonging to that Commonwealth, for coining the sum of 100,000l. one third silver, and the other two thirds copper, both of the ore of that State, for the privilege of which government will be allowed five per cent. The proposal has been submitted to a committee of the house.

Capt. Van Deursen, just arrived from Cape Francois, has furnished us with materials for the following curious story. That a few days before he left the Cape a large ship, called the Ark, arrived there commanded by a Mr. Baker. This ship was fitted out at Newport, Rhode-Island, by the fraternity of Shakers, with an intention of setting sail for the *New Jerusalem*. Capt. Baker, one of the fraternity, but more arch than foolish, pleated with the idea of having the ship fitted for him, suffered them to enjoy their infatuated notion until the ship was ready, when he advised them to send her to the West Indies, stating to them the utter impossibility of *going to heaven by water*.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a gentleman of South Carolina, has invented a Machine so constructed, that it will raise water in quantity from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons per minute, from twenty six feet in height to 200 perpendicular, also

pumps that will fill an indigo vat in one minute, their construction simple and easily worked; pumps to throw an amazing quantity of water out of ships or vessels so as to prevent them from sinking, should they unfortunately start a plank; pumps for stopping and putting out fires in cities, &c. even when the wind blows high; this gentleman's turn of mind, aided by an indefatigable industry, promises great advantages in the improvement of agriculture, & if properly encouraged, will greatly advance the prosperity of the states.

It is with pleasure we hear, that the inland navigation of the Potowmack and its branches, is at present in such promising appearances, and particularly so to find such a friendly disposition in the different legislatures of Maryland, Pennsylvania and the other governments, towards improvements of that kind, as to assure the public, that Commissioners are and will be appointed by those states, for opening a communication between the Chesapeak and Delaware Bays; an event big with the greatest utility to every class of citizens in the middle states. Susquehannah, that great source of the Chesapeake, will no doubt in a short time pour into the lap of commerce, the immense treasures with which her various and fertile branches may abound, and the numerous inhabitants through the course of several hundred miles, will, we hope, speedily feel the happy effects, which in a particular manner must redound to them.

By a vessel lately arrived at Charlestown, from Jamaica, we learn, that an express packet boat arrived there lately from England, with orders to put that island in the best posture of defence possible. This looks as if something serious was near at hand!

On Monday last the bill for granting the impost to the United States in Congress assembled, was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On a division for committing it, there appeared, for the affirmative 27, for the negative, 24.

HUDSON, April 6.

Extract of a letter from an officer at fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the Ohio, dated February 8.

"*The treaty which is still holding with the indians at Miama, is the chief topic among us at present. Till that is over we shall not be able to determine what the general disposition of the indians will be towards us. It is certain that war has been in contemplation among them, and that they have been exceedingly backward in coming to the treaty. There are two indians now with us at the fort who were sent express from the treaty; by them we have letters from Gen. Parsons and the other commissioners. They mention that appearances were rather more favorable; four tribes of indians had already come in, and they heard three more were on their way; and they knew nothing which would prevent a favorable issue, unless it should be the fault of some white people, whose interest it would be to have an indian war, and were using their influence to bring on one.*

"*The Commissioners have given us a caution to be on the look out; for a party of indians who call themselves Cherokees, had positively refused to make peace, and had actually gone out to war.*

"*The Indians have not been in, to trade with us as yet; but we impute it to their being so busily employed in hunting,---we soon expect plenty of them in to trade. There is a trader at this post with plenty of goods.*

"*Our fort is very commodious & completely finished; the gates are all shut at night, and we rest secure. If no hostilities shall commence, we shall have an agreeable tour in this part of the world. Our living is exceedingly good, & I never enjoyed better health.*"

Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, March 23.

A plain but sensible writer in the Norwich Packet says, "I remember as long ago as when the good Gov. Talcott was at the head of this State, a poor simple man came to him one day complaining very bitterly of the hardness of the times and the scarcity of money, and that he was unable to get any, and wondered they did not make money, and would have him use his influence to have a bank made.

"After hearing the good man through, he turns to him and asked him if he had any pork or beef to sell? No. Any wheat or grain of any kind? No. Any butter, cheese, wool or flax, for says the Governor if you have I will give you money for them. Why no he had not any thing to sell. Then says the governor, suppose we should make a bank of paper money, how do you expect to get it? Why truly he did not know.

"Let us run in debt less, spend less, and pay more, be more frugal and industrious and we shall soon find our affairs mending; our debts both public and private lessening, & money become plenty. For the scarcity of money is a disease that will work its own remedy and make a plenty as in other merchandize. But it must be in a way of industry and frugality---and whenever money becomes plenty in any other way, it does more hurt than good, as it creates idleness and wickedness among a people, of which we have already too much."

NEW-LONDON, March 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in this place, dated Jan. 28, 1786.

"Captains Loring and Backus are here, seized for having coffee and sugar: they were taken, overhauled, and those articles found on board by a king's brig, thirty leagues from land, and brought in here: they are condemned by the admiralty, on the mere suspicion of the sugar and coffee being from this island, though they have proved, by their evidence, that one cargo was purchased & taken in at Indague, and the other at sea. They have appealed to the superior council, where their fate will probably be determined in a week: This is the present matter of conversation here; every one thinks they cannot, and will not be condemned. It will be hardly safe to send sugar and coffee from New-London to New-York, or elsewhere, if any of his Most Christian Majesty's ships were there. I think it is too gross a national abuse, and if put up with, I do not know what we shall not put up with. The French Capt. threatened to have Capt. Backus brought to the gang way, and to give him forty or fifty lashes."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, April 17.

On Wednesday morning about day break the forge in this town was discovered to be on fire; which had got to such a height before it was observed that the building was consumed, but by the exertions of the inhabitants, the principal water works were saved, together with the coal house, &c.

The subscribers, owners of the forge in Bennington, beg leave sincerely to return their thanks to the inhabitants, for their ready endeavours to suppress the fire, which caught their works on Wednesday morning last. They likewise feel the most grateful impressions for their liberal donations towards the rebuilding them again. Their spirited exertions have enabled the subscribers to form prospects of again pursuing the business of the forge, in the course of twelve or fifteen days, the frame being nearly ready for raising. Those gentlemen that have generously subscribed to facilitate the work, will greatly contribute to the perfecting of it, by sending the labour, teams, boards, &c. which they have subscribed, as early as possible. No endeavours on the part of the owners shall be wanting towards the completion of the business as early as possible.

GEORGE KEITH,
WILLIAM BLODGET.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. Printers,

Your publishing the following will oblige a customer.

I WAS lately in a neighbouring town where there was a multitude of people get together to do an important piece of public business; and instead of laying their heads together, they, contrary to all rule, laid them asunder, by dividing and subdividing, and it was really diverting to observe the different sorts of heads when they came to separate.

There was high heads and low heads and heads from all quarters,
With lean heads and fat heads and heads like sampmorters;
And fly heads and dry heads and hen s of the green,
With slim heads and trim heads that would not be seen;
With round heads and sound heads and heads without hands,
With strait heads and great heads which made a poor stand,
And light heads and tight heads & heads of the plains,
With soft heads and half heads and heads without brains;
The right heads and wrong heads and heads of the land,
With long heads and strong heads assum'd the command,

And so as usual in such cases when every one attends to his own interest and no one to that of the public, they broke up without doing any thing.

ANSWER to the MATHEMATICAL QUESTION in No. 147.

EACH Daughter's portion,	Acres.
The Son's	123 [illegible] 82
Widow's Dowry,	38 [illegible] 51

X. Z.

WHEREAS the Legislature have enacted Laws, directing the Surveyor-General, to ascertain the respective Town Lines, and to cut and make Roads, that would contribute to the speedy settlement of the New Towns, &c. making the lands of each Town liable for the expence made as aforesaid, in such towns, when adjusted in equity by the Governor and Council. The Surveyor-General having completed the Lines and Roads, the accounts being adjusted, the respective towns are taxed by the Governor and Council, with such expence as hereafter specified, viz.

Norwich	+	24	7	9	Bethel	+	24	7	9 +
Sharon	+	24	7	9	Rochester	+	24	7	9 +
Thetford	+	24	7	9	Randolph	+	24	7	9 +
Strafford	+	24	7	9	Braintree	+	24	7	9 +
Fairlee	+	27	7	9	Roxbury	+	24	7	9 +
Moortown	+	30	7	9	Brookfield	+	24	7	9 +
Corinth	+	30	2	9	Tunbridge	+	24	7	9 +
Newbury	+	27	7	9	Vershire	+	27	7	9 +
Topsem	+	27	7	9	Washington	+	58	11	9 +
Tunbridge	+	24	7	9	Williamstown	+	26	7	9 +
Royalton	+	24	7	9	Orange	+	42	7	9 +

The aforesaid acts, gives the proprietors or land-owners, the privelege of thirty days after the accounts are adjusted as aforesaid to pay in their money to the Surveyor-General, free from expence; That the proprietors may be notified, this publication is made; and for their convenience, money will be received at the Surveyor-General's office in Sunderland; and by Abner Chamberlin Esq; of Thetford, until the first day of June next.

In case of neglect of payment, the Surveyor-General, will find himself under the disagreeable necessity of taking out Execution, and committing the same to the Sheriffs of the respective counties, to collect, as the law directs, in order to discharge the contracts by him made, in behalf of the public. Any debts, contracted for the survey or roads of the aforesaid towns, will be accepted in payment; But the debts contracted, or orders issued for services done since, and in other towns, will not be accepted; as the first contracts ought to be the first paid.

The proprietors or land-owners will be particular that they send the Names of the Original proprietors of their lands, and name of the Town, or their money cannot be received and credited.

IRA ALLEN, Surveyor-General.

Windsor, April 1, 1786.

* On Connecticut River.

TO be Sold by the subscribers, Administrators on the Estate of Capt. Daniel Edgerson, late of Tinmouth, deceased, An excellent FARM, containing about 320 acres of land, well situated on the Post Road through Tinmouth, it being the Farm on which the said Capt. Edgerson last dwelt; and was formerly occupied by Mr. John McNeil, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn standing on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase said Farm, may know the conditions, by applying to

SAMUEL MATTOCKS,
DAVID SPAFFORD, } Admi.

Tinmouth, March 17, 1786.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Brownington, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors; These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the fourteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To choose a Clerk for said propriety. 3. To see if the proprietors will make a division of all, or any part of said town. 4. To see whether they will choose a Committee to make said division. 5. To see whether they will raise money for to defray the cost of said division when made, and other necessary charges. 6. To do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant.

Bennington, March 24, 1786. 4t—

YARICO to INKLE,

AN EPISTLE.

(Continued from No. 48.)

WOULD some kind power assist my thoughts to flow,
Strong as my love and piercing as my woe;
Or could my tongue in artful language tell,
The sad variety of ills I feel;
Paint the dire anguish of my aching heart
My bitter suff'ring and tremendous smart,
E'en you barbarian! would relieve my pain,
And pitying take me to your arms again:
Remember, for 'tis sure you often must,
When the seas drove you on our fatal coast;
How did my cruel friends your life pursue,
When none, of all that landed, 'scap'd, but you;
Pale with your fears, and breathless in the chace,
With wearied steps you ran from place to place;
Forlorn—distrest—you knew not where to go,
To shun the fury of the desp'rate foe—
'Till chance—or rather some propitious God,
Your feet conducted to a shady wood;
Screen'd from your hunters eyes, but not from fears,
On the bare ground you lay o'erwhelm'd in tears;
Your speaking looks, and stifled groans confess'd
A wretch with more than common fears oppress'd;
For in that fatal shade by fortune bro't,
A shelter from the scorching heat I sought
Or rather to indulge a secret tear,
Shed for your friends, whose cries had reach'd my ear;
There I beheld you, trembling as you lay,
And e'er I knew, I look'd my soul away.
You saw me, and the sight increas'd your fear——
You rose, and would have run, but knew not where;
Returning, at my feet yourself you threw,
And did by earnest signs for pity sue:
Fond of the charge, solicitous to save,
I rais'd and brought you to a secret cave:
To cheer my love, delicious fruits I sought,
And water from the chrystal fountain brought;
Pleas'd with my care, you held me to your breast,
And by expressive looks your thanks confess'd.
Such tenderness unhop'd for, now dispel'd
Your gloomy fear and your distractions held;
The languid paleness from your visage fled,
And native bloom your glowing cheeks o'erspread;
Your eyes on all my native beauty stray'd,
While mine your dress and fairer face survey'd,
If you my well proportion'd shape admir'd,
Your flowing locks my heaving bosom fir'd;
The fondest things in words unknown you spoke—
But the soft meaning from your eyes I took.
No other language we could use or need,
For eyes beyond all eloquence persuade.
Inflam'd with love with wanton joy you kiss'd
My trembling lips, & panting to be blest;
You press'd—and look'd—and strove—nor vainly strove,
For every power was soften'd into love;
Unskill'd in art—unable to deny,
Blushing, I yielded to the silent joy;
Oh! happy hours of love! where all my care,
Was but to please & to preserve my dear;
Solicitude for nothing else I knew,
No thought, no wish, for any thing but you.
Clasp'd in each others arms conceal'd we lay.
And in soft pleasures wasted all the day;
But when the sun's declining light withdrew,
And the mild ev'nings cooling breezes blew,
With cautious steps thro' secret paths I led
To some sweet grove or unfrequented shade
The murm'ring stream's enamel'd banks we prest'd,
The murm'ring streams invited us to rest,
But careful of your safety, while you slept,
My waking eyes in constant watch I kep',
My arms encircling round your neck were made
A guard, and tender pillow for your head:
There in soft slumbers lost, at ease we lay,
Till op'ning morning summon'd us away:
In haste I cry'd—awake!—awake!—my dear,
The chirping birds approaching day declare;
See how the fainting stars foretell the morn,—
Awake my dear! and to our cave return.

(To be continued.)

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Killington, in the county of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn a meeting of said proprietors, to be held at the house of John Barrett, Esq; in Springfield, in the County of Windsor, in said State, on the first day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following matters, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To choose a proprietor's Clerk, if necessary, and to see if the proprietors will lay a tax on the lands in said township, to defray the cost of cutting and clearing a road through said town, with other incidental charges, and to act on any other matters that lead to the settlement of the township.

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.

Springfield, March 4, 1786. 49—51

Whereas ESTHER my wife has Eloped from my Bed and Board, this is to forbid all PERSONS trusting her on my account, for I will pay none of her Contracts.

JOHN WOODARD.

Halifax, April 4, 1786. 49—51.

WHEREAS legal application hath been made to me the subscriber, to warn a meeting of the township of Stockbridge, in the State of Vermont: This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Josiah Armes innholder in Brattleborough, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator for said meeting. 2. A proprietors Clerk and other officers if thought necessary. 3. To act on any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.

Bennington, April 10, 1786.

AT a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, legally warned and holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dawey, innholder in Bennington, on the 14th day of March last: Voted to finish laying out the second division of said township, by a committee appointed for that purpose, living in said town; those that have drawn numbers for lots, are requested to make application to said committee, to have their lots laid out, beginning with the first number, the first day of May next, and continue them in order, as they were drawn, until the whole are laid out (which must be at the expence, of those who own said lots) and must be compleated before the first day of July next as it was voted by the proprietors at said meeting, to begin laying out the third division at that time. Also, Voted a tax of Four Dollars, on each original righ in said township, to defray the expence of laying out the third division, and town plot, & clearing roads. The proprietors are hereby requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, living in Bennington, by the first day of November next, to prevent their lands being advertised for sale, as the law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

Bennington, April 3, 1786. 48—o.

The Elegant Imported Horse

SAMPSON,

Is now standing at the stable of the subscriber in Bennington,

AND will cover at one dollar the single leap, to be paid at the stable door, two dollars and a half the season, if paid in CASH at its expiration, and three dollars, if paid in grain, at the market price, by the first day of day of December next, and six dollars to ensure a colt.

SAMPSON is a beautiful bright bay, of good size, and handsome figure, and remarkable for getting fine colts.

EBENEZER WALBRIDGE.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares if required. 48---o.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Fairfield, Smithfield, and Hungerford, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Jewett, innkeeper in Pownal, in the county of Bennington, and State aforesaid, on the 17th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator and all other necessary officers for said propriety. 2. To see if the proprietors will lay out, or make a division of all or any part of said township, and choose a committee for that purpose; and to do any other business that may be found necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

THOMAS JEWETT, Just. Peace.

Pownal, March 28, 1786. 48—o.

WHEREAS legal application hath been made to me the subscriber to warn a proprietors meeting of the township of Killington, in the State of Vermont, this is therefore to notify to said proprietors that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Josiah Armes innholder in Brattleborough, on the third Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator for said meeting. 2. A proprietors' Clerk and other officers if thought necessary. 3. To act on any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.

Bennington, April 10, 1785. 49—51.

By the United States in Congress Assembled, Nov. 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of Treasury to whom was referred a letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of army accounts:

Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the Commissioners of Army Accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of Army Accounts give public notice of this resolve, in all the States for the space of six months.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Whereas Richard Nichols, of Newtown, in Connecticut, sometime the year past, on certain conditions gave a note of 100 dollars, to Reuben Pitcher, of Clarendon, and the conditions of said note has never been complied with by said Pitcher, this is to forewarn all persons against purchasing said note, as it will not be answered by said Nichols.

RICHARD NICHOLS.

Bennington, March 27, 1786.

THE proprietors of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound ten shillings on each right or share of land in said township, granted by the proprietors of said town, at a legal meeting on the 13th of July last, for the purpose of finishing a survey, cutting roads, &c. are likewise informed, that so much of each delinquent's right will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Lodd, in said Chittenden, on the 11th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon as will discharge said tax, with legal costs, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents with the sum of one pound ten shillings due on each right, are as follows, viz.

Thomas Spring,	Sarah Stiles,
Daniel Lake,	Nathaniel Chipman,
Tim Chittenden, jun.	John Strong,
Ebenezer Pitcher,	Ezra Root,
Daniel Foot,	Dan. Barnard, jun,
Hezekiah Gould;	Benja. Averiff,
Thom. Chittenden;	Silas Whitney,
James Everft,	Darius Chipman,
Rufus Stephens,	Eleazer Davis,
Asa Edmunds,	Dudley Averill,
Asahel Humphryes;	Jonathan Lake,
Jonathan Faffett,	Zadock Averill,
Israel Ellsworth,	Nathan Richardson,
Moses Robinson,	Robert Graham,
John Faffett, jun.	Benedict Alford;
Lebeus Johnson,	Elihu Smith,
John Daggett,	Adonijah Montigue,

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.

Chittenden, March 8, 1786 48—o.

Whereas Catharine my wife has contracted a number of debts without my notice and pay has been demanded of me for the same, I forbid all persons trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

JONATHAN BROOKS.

Clarenden, March 13th, 1786.

In General Assembly, October 27th, 1785.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Pay Table be & they are hereby directed, to publish in both of the News-Papers printed in this State, three months successively, notifying all persons that have any accounts against this State, unliquidated, prior to the thirteenth of this instant October, and who do not prefer the same to the Committee of Pay-Table for adjustment, before the rising of the General Assembly in October next, will be forever barred from receiving the same.

Extract from the Journals,

ROS'L. HOPKINS, Clerk.

Agreeable to the above resolution of the General Assembly, the Committee of Paytable, hereby notify all persons that have accounts that are unliquidated against the State, that they will attend to the settlement of the same at the dwelling-house of Colonel Timothy Brownson, in Sunderland, at any time before the session of Assembly in October next.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, } Com'tee.
SAMUEL BARTLET. }

Sunderland, Feb. 14, 1786. 42 55

Just come to hand, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, Bennington,

Select Harmony

Containing the necessary rules of Psalmody, together with a collection of approved Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems, by

OLIVER BROWNSON.

CASH given for

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BENNINGTON: Printed *and* Published *by* PASWELL *and* RUSSELL, At their Office near the Court House, where any commands in the Printing or Book-Binding Business will be carefully attended to and duly executed. And where all Productions of Genius, Political Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are thankfully received. Advertisements of no more length than breadth are inserted three weeks for Six Shillings.

[MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1786. THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 151.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,—WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINTER'S INTEREST SIDE.

To the Printers of the UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia Society *for promoting* Agriculture, *proposed last year, a number of prizes for essays and* experiments *relative to agriculture and rural affairs. Those proposals, and their address were published in a pamphlet, and some of the news-papers; but these do not appear to have made the views of the society universally known. These views being to promote improvements in agriculture, and in every article which claims the husbandman's attention (objects of the first consequence to the citizens of these states) the society request all the Printers of news papers to print their address and list of prizes, agreeable to the following copy.*

By order of the Society,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Sec.
Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1786.

An ADDRESS from the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture; with a summary of its laws, and premiums offered.

He who can make two ears of corn grow where only one grew before, ranks as a benefactor to society before all the heroes that ever existed.

SWIFT.

THE very imperfect state of American husbandry in general, compared with that of some countries in Europe, is too well known to be controverted.

It was a conviction of our great inferiority in this respect, which gave rise to the present society, formed after the example of institutions in Europe, whose laudable endeavours to promote the Agriculture of their several countries have been rewarded with the happiest effects. And here it may be observed that the difficulties those societies had originally to overcome, were much greater than what we shall have to contend with: they found husbandry generally, in a rude and unprofitable state, and had to recommend improvements from single instances of more skillful and fortunate management, until the whole, from the force of imitation, gradually became more perfect. But we, instead of solitary examples of extraordinary and successful conduct amongst ourselves, may have the established practice of entire nations to hold up, as an encouragement, which we propose from time to time, to lay before the public.

The husbandry of this country and of England, fifty years ago were both imperfect, and perhaps nearly alike: here it has ever since remained nearly stationary, there it has been continually advancing. A short parallel drawn between them in their present state, will shew how far they are now apart.

American method: Unproductive fallows precede crops: after crops, the land is generally given up for a number of years to weeds and poor natural grasses, until it shall come into heart again: the husbandman in the mean time employing himself upon his other fields in succession.

English method, with variations arising from soils and circumstances: A field when broke up, is manured with all the husbandman's force, and what is called a fallow crop taken off: that is, such a crop as requires the frequent use of the plow or hoe, as turnips, potatoes, beans, &c. the land then is laid down in some kind of grain and clover: the last continuing sometimes two years, which is succeeded by wheat upon a single plowing—This course or rotation of crops, is then renewed in the same order: the land never being idle or resting as it is called.

This new practice is allowed to possess many advantages over the old, which is almost entirely renounced in England but retained in America.

The manures used in the first instance, are applied to produce the best possible effect: They go to the benefit of the whole course be it for four or five years.

The land is made perfectly mellow and clean, before it is laid down to grass or sowed with grain: it being an established maxim never to do either, until the earth is well pulverized, and its natural weeds and those arising from the dung, are fully extirpated by repeated plowings.

The land is neither hardened by rest, or exhausted by rank weeds, which impoverish as much as a crop.

A greater abundance of grass and other food for cattle is obtained, more dung made, and the whole product much greater.

The labour in such a course of rotation, though it requires considerable accurracy, does not follow so close, is not so hurried, & upon the whole not so great as in the former management.

And lastly, less land may be employed in culture.

In this system we shall remark, that each article, wheat for instance, is produced on the same field but once during the whole course: but skillful farmers so distribute their business, as to have one of their fields every year in wheat, and so of the other articles of crop, and of clover which is supposed to last two years, of consequence two fields.

As more of art and contrivance suggested by necessity and long experience, is manifested in the rural affairs of that country, than in our own. It should not surprize us that the management of their farm yards is orderly and systematic, to which are owing such prodigious accumulations of manures, as will enable the farmer in England to prosecute to much greater extent and effect, his mode of husbandry, than what can be attempted in America, until his oeconomy in this important article, shall, by degrees, be introduced amongst us.

It may not be amiss to lay down in a few words, the general principles of this management, which will be found as widely different from ours, as is the system of cropping.

The barn, cattle-houses, sheds, stacks, &c. are so disposed round the farm yard, as to afford the best winter shelter for live stock.

No cattle are suffered to run out between November and May but all are shut up and fed in the farm yard—foddering the fields occasion in great waste, and dung not lying there in sufficient heaps to produce fermentation, being thought of little account in manuring.

To the farm-yard is brought the whole straw of the farm, sometimes leaves, fern, &c. to be trampled on and converted into manure.

The yard is often bottomed with a layer of the richest earth that can be found, which is thrown up in the spring, and mixed with the dung.

Societies abroad have proceeded by occasional communications of improved methods, and by honorary premiums given for experiments made. It is the design of this society to tread in their steps, and they hope, they address themselves to a people sufficiently liberal to reject no practice they shall recommend, merely because it is new, or runs counter to former habits & prejudices—they freely invite communications upon all subjects, comprehended within their extensive plan, and hope from their example to promote lesser institutions, of a similar nature, in different parts of the country amongst neighbours, each one exciting a spirit of improvement within its proper sphere.

(*A summary of the Premiums offered &c. will be published as soon as they come to hand.*)

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

SHANDYISM.

SO we went to the coffee-house, just as we had finished our bottle, a seafaring man made his appearance. He was surrounded with a multitude of persons who persecuted him with interrogatories.

This person was a Captain of a ship in the NEGRO TRADE.

From the conversation which passed between the Captain and those that surrounded him, I discovered that the cruelties incidental to the slave trade were not confined to the unhappy negroes, but affected the instruments of their slavery also.

The Captain before me had gone out mate, the crew had been thirty; three only of which returned.

He had a long scroll in his hand, It was a list of the original crew.

Where is my dady? asked an infant----dead.

My husband? inquired a matron----dead.

My brother? interrogated a girl----dead.

In this manner he ran through the list---One had died of a fever, another had been murdered on shore, several had been killed by slaves who had mutinied.

When the friends of the deceased had retired the Captain gave his employers an account of his voyage.

Three ships had gone out together---they had taken in their quantity of slaves when a hard gale drove two of them on shore. One was boarded by the negroes, and the whole crew massacred.

On board the other a similar attempt was made, but the whites having got command of the small arms, fired into the hold, and made dreadful slaughter. Thus circumstanced, one of the negroes in despair, who had discovered where the powder lay, rushed into the room, set fire to a powder barrel, and blew the vessel to pieces.

The Captain ran over these occurrences of horror with a deal of philosophic calmness; but it was not so with his employers, they frequently interrupted his detail with imprecations against the damned blacks.

And why is all this cruelty practised?

That we may have sugar to sweeten tea that debilitates us.

Rum to make punch to intoxicate us.

And Indigo to dye our cloths ---in short thousands are made wretched---nations are dragged into slavery, to supply the luxuries of their fellow creatures.

But I will leave my friend the surgeon---We have shook hands and parted---and I am in a stage, and it is evening---and an old woman sits before me, who often applies a wicker bottle to her mouth, and sleeps and wakes, &c sips, and sleeps again. She has done so for the last five miles, but seems at present thoroughly composed. So I will have a little chat with her neice.....

CASH given for COTTON & LINEN RAGS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

By a letter from Angleſea we have this day received the melancholy account of between 60 and 70 perſons being drowned on Monday night the 5th inſt. about eight o'clock, in croſſing the river Menas, in the Tally Veyle ferry boat from the town of Carnarvon to Angleſea ſhore.

NORWICH, (Eng.) Oct. 18.

Saturday morning laſt, died in Ber-ſtreet, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Kelly, the noted Iriſh Fairy, who was only 34 inches high; ſhe was that morning delivered of a child, 22 inches long, by Meſſrs. Morgate, Donne and Rigby; the child lived about two hours after its birth. Mrs. Kelly had been ſhewn in Norwich ſome time previous to her death, the ſmalneſs of her figure, and the circumſtances of her being pregnant, cauſed a vaſt number of people to ſee her, and ſhe was reckoned the greateſt curioſity ever ſeen.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.

At a numerous meeting of the Sons of the Shamrock, in Dublin (purſuant to a requiſition for that purpoſe) the following Reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:

RESOLVED, That the bill, falſely entitled a bill for "eſtabliſhing the intercourſe and commerce between Great-Britain and Ireland on permanent and equitable principles," as introduced to the Iriſh Houſe of Commons by Mr. Orde, is inſidiouſly calculated to deceive this nation into a ſurrender of its conſtitutional and commercial rights, and to defeat the juſt wiſhes of the people--protecting duties.

Reſolved, *That it may be bad policy in a weaker nation to enter into any perpetual commercial regulations with a ſtronger one, eſpecially if it has been found that the latter has either openly violated all former compacts with, or explain them to the prejudice of the former.*

Reſolved, *That we humbly conceive that the legiſlature of imperial Ireland can frame ſuch laws as may be beſt calculated to encourage and protect the manufacturers thereof, and that no foreign nation can interfere therein without invading the deareſt rights of Iriſhmen.*

Reſolved, *That the late narrow eſcape of the nation from a ſyſtem of the moſt degrading and ruinous ſubjugation, effected by the glorious ſtruggle of the virtuous 110, clearly convinces us, that the increaſe of Iriſh liberty, depends on the decreaſe of Engliſh influence in this Kingdom.*

KINGSTON (Jamaica) *January* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Bay of Honduras, to a friend in this town.

Old-River's Mouth, Nov. 20.

"*On the 29th at night, but more particularly on the 30th of Auguſt, it blew a mere hurricane of wind: all the veſſels at this rivers mouth drove, ſome parted two cables, and yet here the gale was not near ſo violent as at St. George's Key, and to the northward of that.*

"*In the new and North-Rivers, all the plantations were totally deſtroyed, and upwards of 200 houſes were blown down in the Spaniſh ſettlement of Baccallar; at which place all the woods and plantations are thrown to the ground. Nothing of a ſimilar nature was ever known or heard of there before. You would not know St. George's Key were you to ſee it; in many places it has loſt upwards of twenty feet; the ſea reached free over it in almoſt every direction.*"

United States.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

On Monday the 15th inſtant, the committee of Congreſs, conſiſting of the honourable Charles Pinckney, of South-Carolina, honourable Nathaniel Gorham, of Maſſachuſetts, and the honourable William Grayſon of Virginia, had their audience of the general aſſembly of New-Jerſey, now ſitting at Trenton, agreeably to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 7th inſtant, and appointment of the houſe aſſigning that day.

The reſolution of Congreſs appointing the committee, and ſtating its purpoſe, was read---the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 15th of February laſt, reſpecting the revenue ſyſtem of the 18th of April, 1783, were alſo read, and a ſchedule of the foreign loans laid before the houſe; when Mr. PINCKNEY, and the other gentlemen addreſſed the houſe on the importance of their miſſion, in conſequence of which, we have the beſt authority for aſuring the public, that the Legiſlature of New Jerſey have reſcinded their reſolution of the 20th ult. which refuſed a compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs of the 27th September laſt.

WIOMING DISTURBANCES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

General Aſſembly, Thurſday, March 9.

AGreeably to the order of the day the houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred that part of the meſſage from the Vice Preſident and Council, reſpecting the affairs of Wyoming—

Read, A letter from the delegates of this State in Congreſs, ſtating, that they had received the moſt undoubted information from his Excellency Governor Clinton (of New-York) that a large quantity of powder and lead, had been brought to Fiſh-Kill, for the purpoſe of being tranſported to Wyoming—affording clear teſtimony that reſiſtance was intended by the deluded ſettlers there.

Read, another letter from Mr. Patterſon to Mr. Armſtrong, Secretary of council, expreſſive of deep regret that ſeveral ſleds had carried off the military ſtores from Fiſh Kill, before the arrival of his directions to ſtop them.

The report being then read over,

Mr. Clymer roſe. He remarked that laſt ſeſſions the houſe had been informed that the Wioming people were meditating ſerious meaſures for oppoſing the execution of the laws among them. It was now reduced to a certainty. It appeared that they had provided powder and ammunition more than could be poſſibly neceſſary for their private occaſions. The manner they had treated the meſſenger ſent to them with the late law of the houſe, and their petition reſpecting that law, were ſtrong proofs what were their intentions. In this petition they ſtated that the law wanted explanation—and that they did not comprehend it—but held out no promiſe of ſubmitting to the authority of government. The law had undergone the moſt mature deliberation of the houſe, & had been properly prepared and digeſted. Yet they pretended not to underſtand it. From the various information, therefore, which the houſe had received from other quarters, and their not even making a promiſe of ſubmiſſion, no doubt remained but they had determined on reſiſtance. It was therefore a matter well worth the attention of the houſe, whether the proviſions already made by the law paſſed laſt ſeſſion would reduce them to obedience. He for his part was clearly of opinion they would not. The militia would be ineffectual unleſs a very large body were employed, and it was well known how expenſive they were when employed at a diſtance. If it was found neceſſary to employ a thouſand of them, and that their ſervices ſhould be required for any conſiderable time, it would be neceſſary, from the ſhort period of militia ſervice to have two or three thouſand of them in pay at once: one body going, another returning, and a third on the ſpot. For theſe reaſons it had appeared to the committee who had made the report, that to raiſe a ſmall body of volunteers, would be the moſt effectual and œconomical mode of proceeding. He therefore moved, that the blank in the report, for the number of volunteers recommended to be raiſed, ſhould be filled up with 300.

Mr. Smilie ſaid, that to form a perfect judgment of the preſent motion, and the report before the houſe, it would be neceſſary to trace the progreſs of their diſorders from their ſource. He had always oppoſed, and ſhould alſo on that occaſion oppoſe the violent meaſures propoſed to be adopted by the houſe. The meaſures in contemplation threatened to accellerate a criſis of a moſt alarming nature. Laſt ſeſſion the houſe had adopted ſome very ſalutary meaſures for quieting the diſorders exiſting at Wioming: but had not gone as far as they ought, and therefore he had voted againſt the bill. Had they gone as far as he wiſhed, he believed the diſorders would have been long ſince appeaſed. It was now become apparent what were the views of gentlemen in the whole of the buſineſs. The preſent occaſion would ſhow that it was not their wiſh to terminate matters amicably. What ground, he aſked, had the houſe for proceeding to the preſent ſtep? Was there any thing ſufficient to warrant a departure from the law they had ſo recently enacted? Whatever coercive meaſures might prove neceſſary, the 15th of April would be early enough to recur to them. The law had given thoſe people until that time to ſubmit to government. Should the houſe paſs a new law for raiſing other forces againſt them, and thus violate their faith pledged on the occaſion? There was no reaſon to authorize them therein. The letter from the delegates of this State in Congreſs, on the ſubject, only ſtated, that they had been informed, by a perſon who had in like manner been informed, of the proviſions of powder and ammunition. This hearſay information was by no means ſufficient juſtification to the houſe in his view. He was of opinion one (or ſome, we are uncertain which) of the delegates, did not believe the information contained in the letter. What ſteps had council taken in the matter? had they got all the information neceſſary? No, they had not. Part of their information was compoſed of the teſtimony of Mr. Patterſon—a character who was a diſgrace to Pennſylvania. No perſon had been more culpable than he in the infamous proceedings, of driving the ſettlers off their lands. * * * His teſtimony was not to be relied on. He ought to be execrated through the State. He had ſtrong prejudices againſt the people of Wioming diſtrict. It was well known what a violent part he had acted there, and that he had been a principal agent in the riot, when the people were to be extirpated root and branch. Yet, on ſuch information as his, the houſe was about to raiſe a body of troops, as if the militia were not ſufficient to quell internal diſturbances. If the militia, with £15000 to ſupport them, were not adequate, it was truly a hard caſe. But what was the policy of the meaſure? It was eſteemed that the militia officers were not hardened enough, nor were their hearts enough ſet on blood, others muſt be employed. But if ſome who had been there already were ſent down, as well might the Roman Senate have ſent Varus to Sicily, to appeaſe the tumults and diſorders there. To conſider the matter in another point of view, Was the houſe inclined to raiſe a body of troops in the face of Congreſs and the confederation, in direct oppoſition to the articles of union? The ſixth ſection expreſsly declares "That no veſſel of force ſhall be "kept up in any of the States, except "ſuch a number only as ſhall be deemed "neceſſary by the United States in Con-"greſs aſſembled, for the defence of ſuch "State or its trade; nor ſhall any body of "forces be kept up by any ſtate in time of "peace, except ſuch number only, as in "the judgment of the United States, in "Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall be deemed re-"quiſite to garriſon the forts neceſſary for "the defence of ſuch ſtate." From this ſection it evidently appeared, the houſe had no power to raiſe any forces, without violating the confederation, unleſs ſome member of the committee who had made the report, would undertake to prove that the State was at war. The thirteenth ſection of the bill of rights, declared moreover, that "as ſtanding armies in times of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up." Now no man could pretend to ſay, that any tumult or diſorder that might exiſt at Wioming came up to the idea of war. Why then violate the confederation and conſtitution both together? How diſgraceful would it be, in addition to every other obſervation that had been made, to hold out an idea that the militia of Pennſylvania were inadequate to quell internal diſturbances in the State? He ſuppoſed that the inhabitants of that part of the country, might not far exceed four hundred,—Surely then, no idea would be countenanced that the militia of the State could not, if neceſſary, reduce ſuch a body of men. He, for his part, eſteemed them abundantly ſufficient. But ſuſpicions were entertained that the militia were not well affected to the cauſe--that was the beſt reaſon againſt raiſing any extraordinary forces, if the militia, who were the people, were diſinclined to the meaſures about to be purſued.

The foundation of ſtanding armies, in all countries, had been from very ſmall beginnings. Perſons who had a deſign to ſubvert the liberties of their country, had never dared to commence with large bodies. It might be ſeen in hiſtory how jealous the Britiſh, when they had a better ſcale of liberty than in the preſent times, were, of even the appearance of a ſtanding army. Henry the ſeventh, who had but fifty yeomen of the guard, having encreaſed them to one hundred, it was near producing a commotion. Yet on one pretence or another, their army had, from time to time, been encreaſed, untill it arrived at its preſent number of fifty thouſand in times of peace. If the houſe on ſo ſlight an occaſion as the preſent, ſet a precedent for raiſing ſtanding forces, they might in time be ſo far increaſed, as to ſay to the aſſembly "you have no buſineſs here." Caution was therefore neceſſary in taking the firſt ſtep.

Mr. Clymer thought the gentleman's arguments reſpecting a ſtanding army, did not apply on the preſent occaſion; and with reſpect to the confederation, the members had the articles before them & might form their opinion on that part of the argument.

It could never be ſuſpected that the ſtates were thereby reduced to ſo wretched a ſituation, as not to have power to call forth a military force in caſe of abſolute neceſſity, particularly on ſo alarming an occaſion as an inſurrection or reſiſtance to its power. Even in countries where the militia was on the beſt footing poſſible, it had been found expedient in caſes like the preſent to raiſe troops, for the emergency. His deſire of raiſing the volunteers aroſe not from an idea that the militia were diſaffected to the buſineſs; but it was a well known fact that militia loved eaſe: and as they were not obliged to remain long out, if the ſervice continued for a conſiderable time, they would not be found to anſwer the end propoſed, and were uncommonly expenſive.

Prudence and œconomy therefore dictated the meaſure of raiſing the volunteers, as recommended in the report.

(To be continued.)

New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

Reading a few days ſince, Dr. Ramſay's elegant Hiſtory of the Revolution of South-Carolina, I was greatly pleaſed with the following ſpirited addreſs, from Mrs. M'Koy to Col. Brown, who had commanded the Britiſh poſt at Auguſta. I think juſtice to ſo much heroism and fortitude requires that it ſhould be made more public; and that the tranſaction may be better underſtood, I have given the paſſage at large, and would only further obſerve, that, from circumſtances, I imagine Mrs. M'Koy was the wife of Captain M'Koy, an active ca-

terprising partizan who gave much trouble to the British at Augusta, by intercepting their supplies going up the river Savannah. C. T.

"Lieutenant Col. Grierson, who was greatly obnoxious to the Americans, was, after his surrender, by some unseen marksman, put to death. (A reward of one hundred guineas was offered, but in vain, for the perpetrator of this perfidious deed, Lieut. Col. Brown, would probably have shared the same fate, had it not been for the generosity of his conquerors, who furnished him with an escort to the royal garrison in Savannah, though he had lately hanged thirteen American Prisoners, and delivered to the Indians some of the citizens of the country, who suffered from their hands all the tortures which savage barbarity has contrived, to add poignancy to the pains of death; yet his conquerors, no less generous than brave, saved him from the fate he had so much reason to expect---On his way to Savannah, he had to pass through the inhabitants, whose houses he had lately burned, and whose relations he had recently hanged. At Silver Bluffs, Mrs. M'Koy, having obtained leave of the American officer who commanded his safeguard, to speak with him, addressed him in words to the following effect:

"Col. Brown, in the late day of your prosperity, I visited your camp, and on my knees supplicated for the life of my son, you were deaf to my entreaties; you hang'd him, though a beardless youth, before my face: these eyes have seen him scalped by the savages, under your immediate command, and for no better reason than that his name was MKOY. As you are prisoner to the leaders of my country, for the present I lay aside all thoughts of revenge; when you resume your sword, I will go five hundred miles to demand satisfaction at the point of it, for the murder of my son."

April 13.

In a Shelburne paper of March 29, we observe the following intelligence from a New-York Whig.

Extract of a letter from New-York, March 9.

"*We hourly look for the January packet. The packet (the Shelburne) sails for Falmouth this day, and takes upwards of 90,000l. sterling, in specie, with her. Eleven hundred debtors have petitioned for acts of insolvency in their favour, and we are every day told of new bankruptcies. In all probability you will shortly hear of the dissolution of Congress; their proceedings of the 3d and 15th of February appear to me, and numbers here, very like their dying Speech! How are the mighty fallen! Great talk of an Indian war. In fact, report says, a body of 500 men who had attempted Detroit, were repulsed with the loss of seven men; that in vexation they set fire to some Indian huts near the fort; in consequence of which, they were a few days after attacked by a large number of Indians and the whole body of them but four were cut off. Whether this circumstance be true or not, there is certainly some news from the Indian country, that our great ones do not relish.*"

On Thursday last, was held the first commencement of Columbia College; and the public, with equal surprise and pleasure, received the first fruits of reviving learning, after a lamented intervail of many years.

The Hon. the Congress and both Houses of the Legislature suspended the public business, to support the important interests of Education by their countenance and grace the ceremony by their august presence.

We do not remember ever to have seen such a concourse of people as met upon this auspicious occasion, who seemed universally delighted with the performance of the candidates, equally honourable to the Teachers and themselves.

The following is derived from a London print of the 17th of December: "*By advices from Brest we are informed of the issue of a council of war held at that place, under the Presidence of Vice Admiral Count d'Ache, upon a Lieutenant in the navy, who commanded one of his Majesty's frigates. The charge brought against him was for having quitted his station off the coast of St. Domingo, for the purpose of taking in goods at Jamaica, and selling the same to his profit in the French colony; also for having saluted the English ships in a manner degrading to the dignity of the French flag: and lastly, for cruelly treating, and in an ungentlemanlike manner, a female passenger he had on board, lady to the prosecutor, Mons. Regnier, one of the richest settlers at St. Domingo. The facts being fully substantiated, and proved to the satisfaction of the court, the lieutenant was sentenced to be cashiered, and then to be imprisoned for the space of twenty years and one day in the castle of Angouleme.*

The Sheriff of the city and county of New-York, acknowledges the receipt of a polite letter from Mr. John Henry, one of the managers of the Theatre, accompanied with One Hundred Dollars, for the use of distressed prisoners confined in the gaol of this city.

(Vivre le Treatre.)

A gentleman in Carlisle has received a letter from a correspondent of veracity, dated Fort-Pitt, March 14, 1786, which contains the subsequent particulars: "I have been very successful, much more than any other trader out. Mr. ------- has met with a considerable loss: his horses with their return of peltry taken, and his drivers killed, by the Delaware Indians. The Indian nations I trade with at present appear well disposed: of their continuance so, I have some doubt."

We hear from Georgia, says a Jamaica paper of January 28, that the Spaniards are building two entire new forts on the river Mississippi, near Orleanois, for what purpose except to dispute the future navigation of the river, is difficult to guess.

There is a curiosity in Virginia which seems unparallelled any where. In the county of Fincastle, there is a small running water or spring, possessed of a quality which cannot be defined (though supposed to be a mineral water, strongly impregnated with sulphur, or some such thing) however, by snapping the pan of a pistol or tinder-box, with a little gun powder, the water will instantly catch fire, and burn in the same manner as spirits would, until the water is entirely consumed, or dried up, when the channel, in which is common earth, is left as ashes. There being no more water left to feed the flame, the spring bubbles out from the crevices of earth as usual, & in the space of half an hour the current goes on as formerly. The water continues burning, when such experiments are tried by people, for two or three days before the whole is consumed.

An English paper of January the 11th, unfolds the following scene of villainy, in an extract of a letter dated December 22, from Penzance in Cornwall.

"On Saturday last, about seven o'clock in the morning, a large ship was seen about two leagues west of land's end, in apparent great distress; the wind then very hard at east. Thirty people from a small village called Sunning, went out in two boats to her assistance. Between the ship and the shore they were met by two boats from the vessel, who told them that they were from Port au Prince, bound to Dunkirk; that they had been out 56 days, and had met very bad weather. The ship was very leaky, & when they quitted her she had six feet water in the hold, and they supposed she would go down in less than a quarter of an hour. This did not stop the Cornish men, they boarded her, and found very foul play had been used, and great pains taken to sink the ship. Three augurs were found, with which they had bored holes under the cabin floor, also the rigging cut away the more to disable her, and the principal pump gear hid away. They stopped the holes as soon as possible, and in a few hours got her safe into St. Mary's Scilly, where they are now discharging her cargo, which is coffee, sugar and indigo; and she is worth ten thousand pounds. The person who calls himself the Captain, says his name is Francis Carden, the ship called the Sarah, & that they left the real Captain sick in the West Indies. But the story gains very little credit here. They brought a great quantity of specie on shore with them, which is safely lodged in this town; it is said fifty chests of dollars."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, April 24.

By accounts from various parts of the continent, we learn, that the late heavy storm, when so great a body of snow fell here, was severely felt, in most of the United States. In Philadelphia it blew a tremendous hurricane, and wrecked a large number of vessels in their harbour; in Boston harbour likewise great damage was sustained, but the particulars are not yet come to hand.

To the Printers at Bennington,

Gentlemen,

By inserting the following in your Gazette, you will oblige a number of your correspondents and customers.

Massachusetts.

Williamstown, April 20, 1786.

The members of the lodge of the ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Masons, known by the name of FRIENDSHIP LODGE, with a number of visiting members, met here this day. Their names are as follows, viz.

John Patterson, Esq; Grand Master.
Worshipful Israel Jones, Master.
David Noble, Esq; S. Warden.
William Woodward, J. Warden.
Samuel Sloan, Treasurer.
Benjamin Ray, Secretary.
John Foot, S. Deacon.
William Starkweather, J. Deacon

MEMBERS PRESENT.

John Cox,	Jonathan Woodward
Samuel Stowart,	Nathan Townshend,
John Levens,	Matthew Lyon,
Enos Wells,	Charles Parsons,
Doctor Jarvis,	Doctor Shelden.

VISITORS.

Rev. James Nichols,	Jonas Fay,
William Walker, Esq	William Porter,
Simeon Larned,	Eleazer Grant,
Azariah Egelston,	Prosper Polly,
Augustus Myers,	John Noris,
Cornelius Villee,	Joshua Danforth,
Doctor Baker,	Ezekiel Root,
Elihu Fenny,	Solomon Jackson,
John Schermerhorn,	Cornelius Lyne,
John Graw,	William Satterlee.

The before named gentlemen, being cloathed with the usual Masonic uniform, at eleven o'clock, marched in regular procession from the dwelling house of Capt. Judah Williams, in said Williamstown, to the meeting house, where a very respectable audience were convened. A discourse suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, Rector of Arlington, several psalms and an anthem were sung, to the great satisfaction of the audience, and much to the honor of the performers. The whole was conducted with a solemnity and decorum suited to the important occasion. At two o'clock the Procession returned to the house of Captain Samuel Steward where they entered on business. The charter of the Lodge was read & the several officers duly qualified. The thanks of the lodge were returned to Mr. Nichols for his elegant discourse, and a copy requested for the press. Which request is complied with and the impression will speedily be made.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fullam, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Page, innkeeper in Fullam, on the 13th day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. Then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1: To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. 2, To choose a proprietors clerk, assessor or assessors. A treasurer & any other officer, that said proprietors, think proper. 3d, To choose an agent or agents to support and defend the proprietors title to said land, if need be; and to transact any other matters for said proprietors. 4, To see on what terms the proprietors will quiet any persons who have entered on any part of the aforesaid lands without the consent of said proprietors. 5th, To see in what manner the proprietors will sever & divide their land in said township. 6, To agree upon a method for calling meetings in future. 7, To see what sum or sums of money said proprietors will raise, to defray their charges. 8, To see what land the proprietors think ought to be for public use, and act thereon as may be thought proper at said meeting.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, Just. Peace.

Fullam, April 7th, 1786. 5[illegible]

Mercury's Cabinet.

YARICO TO INKLE,

AN EPISTLE.

(Continued from our last.)

WHOLE months secure in those retreats we past,
And each new hour came happier than the last;
Such was our love, so mutual was our flame,
Our hopes, and fears, and wishes were the same;
The various presents other lovers gave
I brought to furnish and adorn our cave;
With softest party coloured skins I made
Perfum'd with sweetest flow'rs a fragrant bed;
Had you a wish that ever I deny'd,
Or was not with a willing care supply'd?
O! what returns for such a waste of love,
But still would I entreat and not reprove:
Let me remind you of what once you said
While oaths confirm'd the promises you made:
"My Yarico! my love! my life! you cry'd,
"My dear preserver and my choice and bride!
"Thou kindest! softest care of all my woe,
"How shall I pay the gratitude I owe?
"Thou power that made me! hear me while I swear,
"Eternal truth, eternal love to bear;
"If thou vouchsafe's me to behold once more
"My dear, my long lost friends and native shore,
"If ever I forget her tender care
"Do thou regardless hear my dying pray'r,
"Drive me in bitterness of want to rove,
"And shut me ever from the realms above."
Is he a God whose curses you implor'd?
And shall his hand not grasp th' avenging sword?
Ne'er can you hope in sweet content to live,
Or know that comfort you refuse to give.
Among the vices men abhor the most
Ingratitude, is sure of all accurst:
Can a just God with pleasure look upon,
Or love a temper so unlike his own?
Kind offices a kind requital claim,—
He pays but half who but returns the same;
He who gives first a gen'rous kindness shows
The other only pays a debt he owes;
But you relentless to my cries & prayers,
Smil'd at my wrongs, and mock'd my falling tears;
Not one return of all the mighty debt,
But cruel rage and persecuting hate.
This, this is all your nature can bestow,
And thus you pay the gratitude you owe.
With grief, in time, this body shall decay,
This moving frame will be but lifeless clay
Then peaceful in the silent grave I'll rest;
Still this warm blood, and calm this glowing breast,
But the remembrance of my wrongs shall live—
Your treachery whole ages shall survive;
People unborn shall my sad tale relate,
And curse your cruelty, & weep my fate.
And if in distant years some hapless maid,
Shall be by faithless barb'rous man betray'd—
Condemn'd in sharpest misery to rove—
Unblest with hope, still curs'd with fatal love;
One to whom life and liberty he owes,
From whose fond kindness every blessing flows,
Then shall the just comparison be made
So trusted Yarico, and was betray'd.

(To be continued.)

The FRENCH PEASANT.

WHEN things are done and past recalling,
'Tis folly then to fret or cry:
Prop up a rotten house that's falling,
But when 'tis down e'en let it lie.
Mong all the various men you see,
Examine every mother's son,
You'll find they all in this agree,
To make ten troubles out of one.
When passions rage they heap on fuel,
And give their reason to the wind,
O patience! patience! thou'rt a jewel,
And like all jewels hard to find.
Hark! don't you hear the gen'ral cry
"Whose troubles ever equal'd mine!"
How rapidly each slander by,
Replies, with captious echo "mine!"
Thus every Englishman alive,
Or Duke or Noble, Squire or Gent,
Claims, as his just prerogative,
Rate, liberty and discontent:
Sure from our clime this discord springs!
Heaven's choicest blessings we abuse,
A Frenchman often starves and sings,
With chearfulness and wooden shoes.
A peasant of the true French breed,
Was driving in a narrow road.
A cart, with but one sorry steed,
And fill'd with onion's fav'ry load.
Hard by there ran a whimpering brook—
The road hung shelving tow'rds the brim
The spiteful wind the advantage took—
The wheel flies up—the onions swim.
Monsieur was trudging on before,
Singing a Gascon roundelay;
When he beheld his fav'rite store,
At one rude blast all puff'd away.
How would an English clown have sworn,
To hear them pump, and see them roll,
Have curs'd the day that he was born,
And for an onion damn'd his soul!
Our Frenchman acted quite as well
He stop'd (and hardly stop.) his song;
First eas'd the bidet from his swoon,
Then stood a little while to view
His onions bobbing up and down,
At last he, shrugging cry'd, "Parbleu!
Il ne manc'ici que du sal
Pour fair du pottage excellent,*"

* Here wants nothing but salt to make excellent poridge.

WHEREAS the Legislature have enacted Laws, directing the Surveyor-General, to ascertain the respective Town Lines, and to cut and make Roads, that would contribute to the speedy settlement of the New Towns, &c. making the lands of each Town liable for the expence made as aforesaid, in such towns, when adjusted in equity by the Governor and Council. The Surveyor-General having completed the Lines and Roads, the accounts being adjusted, the respective towns are taxed by the Governor and Council, with such expence as hereafter specified, viz.

Norwich	24	7	9	Bethel	24	7	9
Sharon	24	7	9	Rochester	24	7	9
Thetford	24	7	9	Randolph	24	7	9
Strafford	24	7	9	Brentree	24	7	9
Fairlee	27	7	9	Roxbury	24	7	9
Moortown *	30	7	9	Brookfield	24	7	9
Corinth	50	2	9	Turnersburg	24	7	9
Newbury	27	7	9	Versfhire	27	7	9
Topsom	27	7	9	Washington	58	11	9
Tunbridge	24	7	9	Williamstown	26	7	9
Royalton	24	7	9	Orange	42	7	9

The aforesaid acts, gives the proprietors or land-owners, the privelege of thirty days after the accounts are adjusted as aforesaid to pay in their money to the Surveyor-General, free from expence: That the proprietors may be notified, this publication is made; and for their convenience, money will be received at the Surveyor-General's office in Sunderland; and by Abner Chamberlin Esq; or Thetford, until the first day of June next.

In case of neglect of payment, the Surveyor-General, will find himself under the disagreeable necessity of taking out Execution, and committing the same to the Sheriffs of the respective counties, to collect, as the law directs, in order to discharge the contracts by him made, in behalf of the public. Any debts, contracted for the survey or roads of the aforesaid towns, will be accepted in payment: But the debts contracted, or orders issued for services done since, and in other towns, will not be accepted; as the first contracts ought to be the first paid.

The proprietors or land-owners will be particular that they send the Names of the Original proprietors of their lands, and name of the Town, or their money cannot be received and credited.

IRA ALLEN, Surveyor-General.
Windsor, April 1, 1786.

* On Connecticut River.

TO be sold by the subscribers, Administrators on the Estate of Capt. Daniel Edgerton, late of Tinmouth, deceased, An excellent FARM, containing about 320 acres of land, well situated on the Post Road through Tinmouth, it being the farm on which the said Capt. Edgerton last dwelt; and was formerly occupied by Mr. John McNeil, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn standing on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase said Farm, may know the conditions, by applying to

SAMUEL MATTOCKS, } Admi.
DAVID SPAFFORD, }
Tinmouth, March 17, 1786.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Killington, in the county of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn a meeting of said proprietors, to be held at the house of John Barrett, Esq; in Springfield, in the County of Windsor, in said State, on the first day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following matters, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To choose a proprietor's Clerk, if necessary, and to see if the proprietors will lay a tax on the lands in said township, to defrey the cost of cutting and clearing a road through said town, with other incidental charges, and to act on any other matters that lead to the settlement of the township.

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.
Springfield, March 4, 1786. 49—51

Whereas ESTHER my wife has Eloped from my Bed and Board, this is to forbid all PERSONS trusting her on my account, for I will pay none of her Contracts.

JOHN WOODARD.
Halifax, April 4, 1786. 49—51.

WHEREAS legal application hath been made to me the subscriber, to warn a meeting of the township of Stockbridge, in the State of Vermont: This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Josiah Armes innholder in Brattleborough, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.
1. To choose a Moderator for said meeting. 2. A proprietors Clerk and other officers if though necessary. 3. To act on any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.
Bennington, April 10, 1786.

WHEREAS legal application hath been made to me the subscriber to warn a proprietors meeting of the township of Killington, in the State of Vermont, this is therefore to notify to said proprietors that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Josiah Armes innholder in Brattleborough, on the third Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator for said meeting. 2. A proprietors Clerk and other officers if thought necessary. 3. To act on any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. P.
Bennington, April 10, 1785. 49—51.

Whereas Catharine my wife has contracted a number of debts without my notice and pay has been demanded of me for the same, I forbid all persons trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

JONATHAN BROOKS.
Clarenden, March 13th, 1786.

By the United States in Congress Assembled, Nov. 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of Treasury to whom was referred a letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of army accounts:

Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the Commissioners of Army Accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of Army Accounts give public notice of this resolve, in all the States for the space of six months.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

In General Assembly, October 27th, 1785.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Pay Table be & they are hereby directed, to publish in both of the News-Papers printed in this State, three months successively, notifying all persons that have any accounts against this State, unliquidated, prior to the thirteenth of this instant October, and who do not prefer the same to the Committee of Pay-Table for adjustment, before the rising of the General Assembly in October next, will be forever barred from receiving the same.

Extract from the Journals,
ROS'L. HOPKINS, Clerk.

Agreeable to the above resolution of the General Assembly, the Committee of Paytable, hereby notify all persons that have accounts that are unliquidated against the State, that they will attend to the settlement of the same at the dwelling-house of Colonel Timothy Brownson, in Sunderland, at any time before the session of Assembly in October next.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, } Com'tee.
SAMUEL BARTLET. }
Sunderland, Feb. 14, 1786. 42 58

Just come to hand, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, Bennington,

Select Harmony

Containing the necessary rules of Plalmody, together with a collection of approved Plalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems, by

OLIVER BROWNSON.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, of more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Brownington, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the fourteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To choose a Clerk for said propriety. 3. To see if the proprietors will make a division of all, or any part of said town. 4. To see whether they will choose a Committee to make said division. 5. To see whether they will raise money for to defray the cost of said division when made, and other necessary charges. 6. To do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant.
Bennington, March 24, 1786. 48—

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At their Office near the Court House, where any commands in the Printing or Book-Binding Business will be carefully attended to and duly executed. And where all Productions of Genius, Political Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are thankfully received. Advertisements of no more length than breadth are inserted three weeks for Six Shillings.